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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

pe Line Bill and Constitutional Amendments Reported Favorably.

r. Wolfe Censured by the House.

pplement to Game Law and Playford's Railroad Bill Passed by the Senate.

e Sergeant-at-Arms Making Himself Unpopular—Case of George O. Evans Continued till May.

SENATE.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 3, 1875.

A large number of petitions were presented in favor of the Pipe bill, the homœopathic hospital and the bill to repress quackery.

The Pipe bill and the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Commission were reported favorably.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Albright—Relative to taxation of banks.

Mr. Jones—Relative to Sheriffs' Indemnity bonds.

Mr. Ermentrout—Relative to costs in felony cases.

Mr. Shimer—To authorize foreign manufacturing corporations to hold lands and develop the same.

Mr. Stanton—Supplement to the city act of last winter.

Mr. Beehler—Supplement to the act regulating the division of boroughs into wards.

Mr. Payne—For the better protection of the bread travelers.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Relative to county advertising.

Mr. Rutan—Requiring annual statements from all banks.

The following passed finally: Supplement to the game law, permitting the killing of deer only from September 1st to December 1st; and Mr. Playford's railroad law, theorizing charters to companies with a capital of six thousand dollars per mile, one thousand dollars of which is subscribed and ten per cent paid in.

The following passed the second reading: For the payment by counties of costs and expenses where the venue has been changed; to punish the circulation of misleading weapons; exempting foreign insurance agencies from filing duplicate copies of places of business.

HOUSE.

The Speaker awarded the floor to Mr. Bigham, and he commenced a speech favoring the resolution of censure in the case of Mr. Wolf.

Mr. Mitchell raised the point of order that the matter should come up as unfinished business.

The Speaker decided that nothing was in order until the contempt case was disposed of.

Mr. Mitchell appealed from this decision, and the Chair was sustained—yeas 91, nays 89.

Mr. Berghard resumed the floor, concluding a somewhat bitter speech by calling the previous question, which was sustained, twenty-one Democrats rising and voting until their names were taken.

The main question was ordered—yeas 96; nays 86.

Mr. Wolf remarked that men on trial usually were granted a hearing, in person or by counsel; but the calling of the previous question would cut this off.

The resolution of censure passed—yeas 94, nays 88.

Mr. Logan, of Erie, rising to a question of privilege, had read an article from a Scranton paper, published by Mr. Beamish, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, charging him with a willful, malicious libel. Papers containing the article were distributed on the members' desks, and there was a strong feeling against Beamish.

EVANS' CASE CONTINUED.

The case of Evans, State defaulter, has been continued until May.

ecial Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1875.

The House spent its entire session, today, in continuing the dirty squabble of Monday night, and adjourned with a full prospect that it will occupy the whole of to-morrow, and possibly the whole of the week. The Speaker and the majority seem powerless to do anything but provoke angry discussion and squabbles out of which nothing comes. It is the most useless House that ever gathered here; as done less, and is capable of doing less, than any House that ever preceded it; and seems utterly incapable of either comprehending or discharging its duties. No one in the majority side ever thinks of uttering a word in behalf of the work which the House has to do; no one there tries to shame it into doing something; and no one remonstrates with his colleagues for their neglect of the public work. They sit on their hands, and loaf their time away, sublimely indifferent to what is to be done, and utterly careless as to whether anything is done or not. They will not do anything themselves, nor will they permit any one else to do it for them. The day of final adjournment is but six weeks off, and here, five weeks have already passed, and the House has not even begun to attend to the details of legislation.

The responsibility of this disgraceful condition of things rests solely with the Democratic leaders. The House is inefficient because the Democratic majority is totally unfit for its duties. There is a Democratic majority of seventeen, which is competent to do whatever it likes; but it has no competent leaders. Those who set up for leaders have no brains. The whole mass acts like a lot of children, and not a single man on the Democratic side has, as yet, developed sufficient ability to impress himself upon his colleagues as a man of judgment and discernment. There are plenty of small demagogues; but their capacity is best developed in secret house meetings and country debating clubs. There are dozens of fellows among them who look as if they could excel in pitching quoits behind the village blacksmith shop on Saturday afternoon; but there is not a born legislator among them.

There are, it is true, men of good parts and sound, practical judgment among them, such as Irwin and Rodgers, of Allegheny, and others I could name, but no one of them seems made of the right stuff for an effective leader; and hence, the House is daily frittering away its time and its opportunities, solely because the Democratic majority is unfit to discharge the task it has assumed. If it has any fitness for the task, let it show it by addressing itself to it, at once.

The responsibility for whatever is done or left undone in that House rests with the Democratic majority. They have had fair notice that they will be held responsible. If they are unable to meet that responsibility, let them say so, and give up. They have no right to occupy a place for which they are unfit. They clamored for power, and they have got it; and now, when they have it, they do not know what to do with it. They must, if they would succeed, give up squabbling over points of order for three days at a stretch, and sit more than two hours a day. The public will hold them to a strict accountability for the way in which they squander the public time and money; and we warn them, in good season, that they are making a record for themselves which no amount of explanation can overcome.

The great ambition of the demagogues who now lead the House is to pass a resolution of censure upon Wolf, of Union, because he would not yield the floor at the insolent command of a Speaker who had no right to order him to take his seat. I do not see that Wolf need dread the censure of this mob. There are worse things to endure than the censure of that pack of inexpiables. It would be infinitely worse to have to endure its praise, and its censure is about as good a commendation as any good man need want. Its praise would be condemnation, and its censure is no discredit. Let it pass its resolution of censure, then; let its Speaker go on making an ass of himself day by day; and let the House continue its present do-nothing attitude. The result it needs no prophet to foretell. Already they have made a martyr of Wolf; and if they censure him they will only increase the respect the public must feel for a man who has managed to stir up the inert mass into energy enough to pass a resolution, even if it be a resolution of censure. A House which, after three days' agony, has worked itself up into sufficient life to pass a resolution, may possibly, in the course of five or six weeks, manage to pass a bill or two. As for poor Wolf, they talk already of making him the Republican candidate for State Treasurer!

The Senate gets along with its work steadily, but what is the use of discussing what it does, when there is no prospect that any of the bills it is passing will ever be acted on in the other House? It seems to be hardly worth while to be perfecting legislation, on one side of the Legislature, to be hived away in a House incapable of acting upon it. One thing is certain, however, that if any legislation is perfected, this winter, it will be done by the Republican Senate. The only two bills yet acted on by the House are Senate bills; and the Senate bills are about the only ones likely to receive any attention. From present appearances, the bills passed this winter will make a very small pamphlet, when published. As for any measures of importance receiving sufficient care in the House to secure their passage, the hope for that may be given up. A House that sits but two hours a day, and devotes the bulk of that two hours to calling the yeas and nays, will not pass any laws of importance. And perhaps, after all, instead of grumbling over it, we ought to be thankful that it is so utterly imbecile as not to be an object of constant fear and apprehension, as it otherwise might be. SPECIAL.

BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON'S DIRECT EXAMINATION CLOSED.

Mr. Evarts Begins the Cross-Examination.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The heavy rain storm to-day did not prevent the usual crowd attending the Brooklyn city court, where the Tilton-Beecher trial is in progress. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tubbs and Mrs. Shearman were present. Promptly at the appointed hour court was formally opened, and Mr. Tilton continued his story.

He said: I had a conversation with Beecher in Moulton's library in April, 1874, about the Bacon charges, in which I was called a knave and a dog; I told Beecher he must reply to these charges; he made no reply to this whatever. Mr. Shearman was there present and made an apology for having insulted Mrs. Tilton in public. When Beecher left, Shearman remained behind. Beecher was summoned by telegraph to Moulton's house; this was the last interview I had with Beecher to the best of my recollection. [Letter produced.] This was written by me and sent to Beecher May 2, 1874.

The letter was read and placed in evidence. It related to his refusal to accept a sum of money from Beecher to proceed with his family to Europe and remain for a number of years. A letter, dated May 4, 1875, was also read by ex-Judge Fullerton, addressed to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Halliday and Mr. Shearman, informing them of a statement made by Dr. Bacon after the adjournment of the Church Council, and asking that he, Tilton, should be summoned before the Examining Committee to answer the charge of slandering the pastor.

The witness continued: In the early part of July, 1873, I first heard of the appointment of the Committee to wait upon me with regard to the scandal. [Mr. Fullerton here read the correspondence calling for an investigation of the charges by a Church Committee.] I first saw the letter calling for a committee on the night before it was published, in the hands of Mrs. Cleveland; my wife was then with me, but she left the house after the publication of this letter; I think on the morning of July 11th. She did not leave me, and said my wife had a will of her own, and acted upon it; at the same time I did not restrain her. There were three or four reports prepared for the Committee, and I prepared two of them. The preparation of the short report was as follows: Mrs. Tilton informed me on the 8th of July that she had been down before a Committee of the Church in relation to what passed between me and Dr. Bacon.

A long argument then ensued on the right of the witness to answer the question what was told him by his wife as to what occurred before the Committee. Mr. Evarts objected to the question and the objection was sustained by the court.

The witness then continued: Bessie Turner was a girl who came to our house under the name of Lizzie McDermont, about fifteen years ago. She came to my house through the means of an old Sunday school teacher, either of mine or Mrs. Tilton's. If do not know that she resided continually in the house until after my return from the West, in 1867. Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Moulton made an arrangement for sending her to school sometime in January, 1868. I never obtained his criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. Whenever he spoke of it he always said she was not the person to blame. Bessie Turner's age, I think, was about fifteen or sixteen when she left me in 1871. There is not a word of truth in the statement that I carried her from her bed to mine. No improper conduct was ever exhibited by me towards her.

General Tracy told me I had nothing to fear from Mrs. Tilton's testimony; that when she appeared before the Committee she denied everything, or that there was any foundation for it; and General Tracy, while making this narration, wept and told me that if I separated in this, it would be a success. I told him I would like him to explain the method of procedure before the Committee. He said they would summon them before they were pleased, and the witnesses could give what information they pleased, and on that the Committee would report. I told him that I would stand by any report which did not injure Elizabeth. He told me I might make a report which would not injure Beecher in his standing in pulpit. In accordance with this, I prepared two reports—a short one and a long one. I presented both to Moulton and said I would be pleased with either. Mrs. Tilton was best pleased with the long one.

Mr. Fullerton said he would like to put in evidence, at a later period, with regard to some correspondence between Mrs. Tilton, in 1870, and if this was agreed to his direct examination of the witness was concluded.

Mr. Evarts objected to this being put in at a later stage, and said it should be introduced now.

Mr. Beach said they did not wish to introduce all the correspondence, but desired an opportunity to search for such papers required.

Mr. Fullerton promised to have the correspondence ready by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Evarts said he did not propose to examine this witness until the other side had put in all their testimony.

Judge Neilson asked the counsel for the prosecution if they could not place another witness on the stand to occupy the remainder of the day, or else find those letters if the usual recess was taken immediately.

Mr. Beach said the latter course was impossible, as they had over two hundred or three hundred letters to examine to find the dozen that were required, but suggested that if the court allowed them one hour and a half of time they would be able to produce the letters and have them examined and identified one by one. To this the court agreed and a recess was taken.

After recess, a number of letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband were identified by Mr. Tilton and put in evidence; also a number from the latter to the former. These letters contained the strongest expressions of mutual affection and confidence. Mr. Tilton also testified that he furnished no money to pay Bessie Turner's expenses when she was at school.

TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to questions by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Tilton said: From the time I was married, until the time my wife left me, there was no separation of home between us, except by my engagements, and once in December, 1870, when my wife went to her mother's for several days. Just preceding this visit of July, when my wife left me, I left the house with the intent of separating. On that night she had united with Mr. Tracy against me. I left for the purpose of separating from her. I came back on the night of her appearance before the Committee, and her announcement that the Committee was in existence.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that date to be the 6th of July.

Witness—I was at home when Mrs. Tilton came to the house that night, it was about ten o'clock. I left her and the house about an hour afterward, with the purpose of leaving. I returned the next morning to see Gen. Tracy, who gave me such an account of her appearing before the Committee that I went to see her. I think I returned to the house the next day. I remained with my wife thereafter, as before. My impression is that I returned the next afternoon. Mrs. Tilton left my house on the 11th; I should think about six o'clock in the morning; possibly a little later. She woke me up and bade me good bye, and said she was going to Mrs. Ovington's. I went down there and took breakfast with the family. So far as I have heard, she has been there and at other places, but I don't know that that was her residence. I have heard of her being in Connecticut and in New Jersey. I don't understand that her residence is at Mr. Ovington's. I understand that it is at my house. [Sensation.] I have never heard of her residing at any other place but Mr. Ovington's. When I said I was about thirty-nine, I meant what I said. I was born October 2, 1835. At the time of my marriage I was connected with the New York *Observer*, and my wife resided at 48 Livingston street, with her mother, who was then a widow and had no employment other than as a member of that household. I was married when I was twenty; Mrs. Tilton was one or two years older. I became acquainted with her when she was ten years of age. We were familiar with each other, but I was more familiar with her brother, who was my schoolmate. My attentions to her began when I was sixteen years of age, so I was well acquainted with her when I was married. Up to the time that she left me, our intercourse was as close and intimate as is possible in human affairs. I think my wife has more than common brain—I was about to say that she had more than an ordinary education. Regarding literature, &c., she was always fond of books, was a constant reader and fond of poetry, art and music. Her opportunities, during her married life, were many. People of position and cultivation visited my house. She was of a kindly nature and charitable disposition. My career was that of a journalist and public speaker. My wife participated in my labors, acting as an amanuensis for me. She knew all my thoughts and, in earlier years, I knew all her thoughts. Her domestic affairs absorbed her time and attention. She was a very liberal, good-hearted and lovely woman. We were both members of Plymouth Church, she joining in 1851, I in 1853. We were married in 1855. In the earlier years we entertained the same general religious convictions. We were both teachers in the Sabbath school. She was connected with the Bethel school of Plymouth Church, having a mother's class in the same. This extended over a period of several years. She was there for a series of years, but I cannot say what years; I shouldn't like to give any dates; but it was a long period. The teaching was given on Sunday, but she gave more time by way of preparation. Occasionally some of her class would call and see her. She was very notably of an affectionate and sympathetic nature.

Regarding her opinions concerning feminine chastity, I think she loves everything good and hates everything bad. I believe to-day that she is a good woman. I have never blamed her, but her betrayer. I have said she was a great champion of the purity of her sex—all that is included in dignity and purity. The interest which she had in her sex was in its general elevation.

In regard to Tilton's statement that "Elizabeth was always a stickler for the honor of her sex," which Mr. Evarts read from the testimony, the witness admitted that he made that statement. I have made several statements in regard to this controversy, and have appeared before a committee. My memory of dates is rather below the average. I remember many things by pictures. I should remember this scene, which I am now witnessing, rather by a picture than by the date. A year hence I should remember it better by a picture than by the date. I have not "suffered" any change of sympathetic and religious opinions between me and my wife. I should rather say I have "rejoiced" in the change. My early ideas of religion were of the strongest Calvinistic stamp. During my later years, my views have undergone a considerable modification, under Mr. Beecher's preaching. I don't accept the theory of Christ's deity—of Christ as the Jehovah of the world. I abandoned Calvinistic doctrines when I became a member of Plymouth Church. This change in my opinion broke the concurrence of views between my wife and me in regard to religious views. This change produced in my wife's mind, in one sense, a great deal of unhappiness. She wanted me to believe as she did; wanted my views to harmonize with her's. I think she grew at last to abandon the notion of a hell. Her regret was that my professional career had not been that of a clergyman. This came a period, in 1870, when my views began to have changed. During the anti-slavery agitation, the great opponent to our work in freeing the negro was the church. I thought, in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement, that the clergy, like Erasmus of old, were cowardly. I think when any great reform starts, the last to help will be the old conservative organizations called churches. Those views were taught in Plymouth Church. I believed, and my wife believed it. We both were then taught to despise slave-holding Christianity of that day. When I made a speech in Plymouth Church, at that time, Beecher came to me afterward and said: "Theodore, I'm proud of you." There was no serious political difference between me and Beecher. From 1861 to 1865, when he preached a sermon declaring military emancipation to be impossible.

Court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

PAMPLONA BELIEGUERED. THE POPE ADVISES DON CARLOS TO GIVE IT UP.

MADRID, February 3.—General Mariones announces the relief of Pamplona. The Carlists, in the engagement at Oteiza, have

Pope has written to Don Carlos, expressing sympathy, but advising him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the Liberal cause will finally have has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by Alfonso.

General Loma has defeated and captured the Carlist leader General Aguirre.

France.

CONSIDERATION OF VENTAVON'S BILL.

PARIS, February 3.—In the Assembly, the consideration of the Ventavon bill was continued.

Clause three, making ministers responsible for their general policy but holding the President responsible only in case of high treason, was passed.

The clause declaring Versailles the seat of the executive power, was passed. The clause providing that in the event of a vacancy of the presidency, by death or otherwise, the Chambers shall assemble legally and the Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive power *ad interim*, was passed.

The amendment reported by Dufaure yesterday, from the Committee of Thirty, making provision for a revision of the Constitution by the Chambers sitting as the Congress, was adopted, after the insertion of a proviso that the Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the Constitution by a majority of three-fourths of the votes. This should not be taken as an indication of the feeling of the House on this subject, as several members who voted against this bill favor an amendment similar to this, and will so vote when the Reese bill, which has already passed the Senate, comes up for passage in the House.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway yesterday awarded a contract to the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company for 12,500 tons of iron rails, at $52 75 per ton, and 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $76 75 per ton, delivered at Ludlow, Kentucky. This will furnish sufficient iron for the road from Cincinnati to Emory Gap.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reciprocity Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Butler Strikes a Spark of the Old Southern Fire.

Speaker Blaine Preserves Order, and the Civil Rights Debate Proceeds.

NATIONAL BANK OF UNION MILLS TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL.

Andrew Johnson Coming Up on the Fifteenth to Make a Speech.

Senator Fenton's Eye on the Vacancy in the Thirty-second New York Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1875.

Reciprocity Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, had before them the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada. The treaty having but few, if any, friends, was rejected without a division.

The Flurry in the House.

The pulse of the House has been very feverish ever since the Civil Rights bill has been brought to the surface, and it requires very little to create the most intense excitement. Therefore it was notat all surprising that the House should have risen in arms, almost, to-day when such language was used as was used by General Butler and Mr. McLean, of Texas. In the discussion of the Civil Rights bill the former was understood to intimate that the majority of the people of the South were murderers, thieves and bandits. To this Mr. McLean responded, in an under tone, that he could gallantly point to only one man on the floor, because he hanged a man in New Orleans. When General Butler's attention was called to the remark, he characterized it as a lie, and used other ungentlemanly, insulting and blackguard-ism. For this he, in turn, was called to order. Meanwhile gentlemen from both sides gathered in front and in front of the Speaker's desk and manifested the greatest excitement. It would not have required much for a general outbreak. But, fortunately, the language used in the House well in hand, and the matter was finally dropped by mutual consent, and the debate on the bill was then proceeded with. At the evening session there was an immense audience and but few members on the floor.

Falling Off of Revenue

Considerable solicitude is still entertained at the Treasury Department in consequence of the continued and increased falling off of the Customs. But small importations are now being made, on account of the uncertainty as to what action Congress may take in increasing the revenue. The receipts from internal taxes keep up to their usual average, which is accepted by the Commissioner as an indication of increasing activity in the sales of home manufactures and business generally.

Illness of Commissioner Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, who has been very ill with typhoid pneumonia, to-day left his bed for the first time. He is getting rapidly, and will be able safely to resume his official duties in about ten days.

National Bank of Union Mills.

Application has been made by the National Bank of Union Mills, Erie county, for one hundred thousand dollars. The bank now has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars; as the law requires but twenty per cent. of surplus, the one hundred dollars will be raised to make up the amount. The necessary blanks will be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency to the bank at once, and having complied with the requirements of the law, the application will be granted.

Andy Johnson

telegraphs that he will be here on the 15th and will remain until after the adjournment, to be present in the event of a called session. It is proposed by his friends to give him a welcome, when a speech may be expected.

Fenton Looking Towards the House.

Senator Fenton is in receipt of numerous letters from his friends in the Thirty-second Congressional district of New York, urging him to accept the Liberal and Democratic nomination to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Allen in the Representative-elect. It is understood that Governor Tilden will order a special election in April. Senator Fenton is disposed to accept the nomination if tendered to him, and so stated in conversation today.

Grant at the Capitol.

The President to-day visited the Capitol and had interviews with Senators Morton and Conklin. It is understood that his visit had reference to Southern affairs. Mr. Fish anxious that something definite should be done before the adjournment, so as not to be left in the equivocal position held during the past year. It has already been stated in these dispatches that the troops would be withdrawn if Congress failed to act. Nothing has occurred to change this determination.

The Arkansas Case.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday will hold a meeting to consider the petition of Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, to be placed in possession of the gubernatorial office of that State. It is probable that nothing will be done in this case.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, northwest winds, cold, clear weather. In Tennessee and the Ohio, Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Northwestern States, a rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, clear, cold weather. In the Lake Region, westerly winds, rising barometer, cold and partly cloudy weather, with local snow. In New England, rising barometer, falling temperature, northwest winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with local snow. In the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, westerly winds, cold and clear weather. The Lower Mississippi will probably rise slightly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The rails were connected through the Hoosac tunnel yesterday.

A. Johnson is expected to make a speech in Memphis Saturday night.

The steamer Manitoba, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Maine.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably on Gen. Butler's Postal Telegraph bill.

The National Grange is in session at Charleston, South Carolina, Master Adams, of Ohio, in the chair.

Thomas N. Sanderson, better known by his minstrel name of "Nelse Seymour," died in New York city yesterday, aged forty years.

Both branches of the Arkansas Legislature have passed a bill exempting mines and manufactures from taxation for the term of seven years.

Memphis claims the honor of having within her borders the grandson of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert—one Francis Walford White, clerk in the Southern Express office.

In the Evansville Hospital drawing, yesterday, numbers 5,104, 11,768 and 6,316 drew three thousand, two thousand and one thousand dollars respectively, in the order named.

The President has sent to the Senate the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Ratifications are to be exchanged within eight months, and the treaty is to remain in force seven years thereafter.

Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. A man-of-war has been ordered from Kingston, Jamaica, to Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

A fire in Chicago, yesterday, destroyed Frisbie's hay press, corner of Wright and Morgan streets, together with a large amount of baled hay and three small frame houses. Loss twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, only partially insured.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

THE SARATOGA COMBINATION.

A number of gentlemen, controlling important railroad interests, met in secret session in this city to-day. The meeting was presided over by General Jacob D. Cox. On motion of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania road, it was resolved that the powers of the Bureau of Commissioners for Western Railroads be suspended, as far as they relate to the freight business, until otherwise agreed upon. The managers of those lines that the general freight agents meet immediately to establish rates on east-bound freight business; but that the Bureau of Western Commissioners continue its organization and their control of passenger business.

THE "TRIBUNE" GRASSHOPPER FUND.

The *Tribune* dollar subscription fund for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas and Nebraska, now exceeds ten thousand dollars and is steadily increasing. The receipts average nearly two hundred dollars per day. Mr. Reid yesterday sent $2,600 to the above mentioned States, making a total of $10,100 forwarded from the fund.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 3.—In the House, this afternoon, after some mild filibustering, Mr. Lewis' bill to amend the Adair Liquor law, compelling the filing of written notice with the Corporation Clerk ten days before bringing suits for damages, was defeated, it lacking three votes of passage. This should not be taken as an indication of the feeling of the House on this subject, as several members who voted against this bill favor an amendment similar to this, and will so vote when the Reese bill, which has already passed the Senate, comes up for passage in the House.

England.

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON THE LIBERAL LEADER.

LONDON, February 3.—The Marquis of Hartington was to-day elected leader of the Liberal party.

Marine News.

HAVRE, February 3.—Steamship France, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 3—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills 3 per cent., the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 103; do 1867, 103; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 103. New York Central 93; Erie 20½; preferred 44½. Splints petroleum 9d.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—United States bonds 89¾ to 90.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 64 francs 27½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 7⅞d; Orleans 7⅞d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,300 American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Shoulders 34s 6d; sugar cured hams 52s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Petroleum, refined, 27½ francs.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1875.

The House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers was read, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of a preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix river to connect them with the Bay of Superior. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Various propositions requiring unanimous consent were made by many members, but Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would now consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A vote resulted—yeas 147, nays 91.

The question then was, Shall the reference be reconsidered? and it was carried—yeas 151, nays 93.

A special order having previously been assigned for one o'clock to-day, being the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers, the Civil Rights bill was about to be thrown down an embankment by a broken rail, near Bennett, Nebraska. The baggage and passenger cars were completely wrecked, and several passengers were wounded. The following are the names of those hurt: Dr. N. B. Larsh, badly bruised; G. B. Schofield, severely hurt; G. W. Covell, head bruised; Mary Hall, dangerously injured and recovery considered doubtful; Miss Judkins, of Brownsville, shoulder dislocated; Mrs. Raymond and him to consent to any such arrangement as was proposed.

Mr. HAWLEY (of Illinois) thereupon moved its postponement until the day after the Civil Rights bill is disposed of. Agreed to—134 to 92.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote reforming the Civil Rights bill in the Judiciary Committee, and the question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. He asked the Speaker whether the previous question on it could be seconded to-day, under the new rule adopted yesterday.

The SPEAKER said it could be, by a majority of two-thirds.

Mr. BUTLER said he rather despaired of getting a two-third majority, and he went on to state how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill. Then he would yield to Mr. White, of Alabama, to offer another substitute, which, he presumed, would propose to amend by striking out all relating to schools. In this way all shades of Republican opinion might have their ideas voted upon.

Mr. CESSNA offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. WHITE also offered a substitute of his own.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend the original bill by striking out everything relating to schools in the first section.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run all day, as long as the House chose to sit, and he would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. He would divide the time equally between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Mr. BUTLER, during his remarks, referred to portions of the Southern people as banditti, horse thieves and assassins, who rode around at night in disguise and uniformed.

Mr. McLEAN, of Texas, asked Mr. Butler why he had called the Southern people horse thieves and banditti?

Mr. BUTLER said he had only applied his remarks to a minority of the people there. There were as good men South as there were North, and there were as bad men North as there were anywhere. [Laughter.] He only applied his remarks to the men of the South who went around disguised and in large crowds.

Mr. McLEAN made a remark, inaudible to any except persons close to him, but which turned out to be that the member from Massachusetts (Butler) was the only member that he had ever seen who had ever had murdered a man in New Orleans.

After Mr. Butler had yielded the floor, this remark, Chairman Blaine rose and said to him, when Mr. BUTLER again took the floor and characterized Mr. McLean's language as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly, and that his position was one by when such language could affect him.

Mr. LAMAR asked the Speaker whether this language of Mr. Butler was parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER—I have applied it to nobody. I say the day has gone by when that kind of language can affect anybody.

Mr. RAINEY—The whole thing does not amount to shucks. Let it go.

Mr. COX (to Mr. Butler)—Don't make any fuss about that. You are beaten again, and we are all right now.

Mr. BUTLER—We are all right here, too.

Mr. McLEAN—The gentleman (Butler) spoke of the southern people as banditti, horse thieves and assassins. If I misunderstood him, I withdraw my remark; but if I did not misunderstand him, then I retire from my remarks and do not retract anything. Let him understand that.

Mr. BUTLER—Can it be possible that any man on this floor could have understood me as applying to all the people of the South were murderers and horse thieves? I said that a minority there was attempting to rule by such means.

Mr. LAMAR—In the excitement and confusion, the objectionable words used by Mr. McLean were reduced to writing, and read from the Clerk's desk, when the Speaker ruled them out of order, and remarked that if he had heard them uttered he would necessarily have called the gentleman to order.

Mr. McLEAN—I addressed that remark to the gentleman himself—not to the House.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman had no right to whatever to do that.

Mr. BUTLER—I think I ought to be permitted to state that if I had understood the remark, so far from taking any offense at being told that I had hung a man at New Orleans, I should have gloried in it; and the trouble with the country is that I did not hang more, as I ought to have done. [Applause and cries of "That is good."]

Mr. LAMAR insisted that the Speaker should rule on Mr. Butler's language characterizing Mr. McLean's as ruffianly.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman in the lobby himself must know that it was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER pleaded that his words were a characterization of the language and not of the man.

Mr. LAMAR asked the Speaker whether a member had the right to characterize the language of another member as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly. He made the point from no other motive than that of regulating the decorum and proprieties of debate.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was clearly unparliamentary, no matter what the provocation was.

Mr. BUTLER—Which of the gentleman's (McLean's) associates called him to order?

Mr. GLOVER—Which of the gentleman's (Butler's) associates called him to order?

Mr. COX—Thompson. [An allusion to Mr. Butler's successor. Laughter.]

Mr. McLEAN—I have withdrawn my remark, and I inquire whether the gentleman (Butler) has withdrawn his.

Mr. STORM—This thing has gone far enough. I insist on the regular order.

Mr. BUTLER yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. LYNCH, who proceeded to advocate the bill in a written speech. He declared that the colored people did not want social rights; they had enough of them already. What they wanted was protection in their public rights. If, on the way between the Mississippi and Washington, he passed by railroad through the Godforsaken States of Kentucky and Tennessee, he was not treated as a human being but as a brute, and was compelled to occupy a smoking-car night and day, with drunkards and gamblers. If the colored people were not protected in their public rights, then our boasted civilization was a fraud, republican institutions a failure, the social system a disgrace, and religion a farce.

Mr. FINCK argued against the bill as a violation of the principles of the Constitution. He characterized the proposed legislation as vicious and hurtful. There had been a single instance brought before Congress of any Southern State denying to colored citizens any political privileges or immunities. This bill, however, sought to establish social equality. The great danger to the country was the usurpation of the general Government, both in a civil and military sense, and the only safety was in coming back to old parties.

The House took a recess until half-past seven. The evening session will be exclusively for debate on the Civil Rights bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There was an immense crowd in the galleries to listen to the debate on the Civil Rights bill, but only a few members were present. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, occupied the chair.

Messrs. STORM and WHITEHEAD opposed the bill.

Mr. CAIN advocated it, and sneered at the idea of there being bad blood between the races at the South, when the statistics showed that there were over 1,700,000 mulattoes in the country. That was not much evidence of bad blood. [Laughter.] If the negroes would only cease to be Republicans, and would vote the straight-out Democratic ticket, there would be bad blood between them. As to social equality, he derided it as a bugbear. "Why," said he, "do you suppose that I would introduce into my family a class of white men whom I see in the country? Do you suppose so for one moment? Why, sir, there are men who occupy places on this floor for whom I have great respect, and yet I should be very careful how I should introduce them to my family. [Laughter.] I should be afraid that their old habits, acquired beyond Mason and Dickson's line, might return and (with great dramatic effect) stir up bad blood." [Loud laughter.]

Messrs. HARRIS, RAINEY and RAPIER spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. LAMAR made a brief protest against the bill, as disastrous to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people.

Adjourned.

OMAHA.

Severe Wind Storm in the West—Accident on the Midland Pacific Railroad—Station Burned at Greenwood, Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 3.—The terrific wind storm which commenced at Cheyenne yesterday forenoon, and here yesterday afternoon, continues with unabated fury, the thermometer ranging below zero. It has now moderated somewhat at Cheyenne and North Platte. There is great suffering among the poor people. No loss of life is reported. The Chicago and Northwestern train, due here to-day, is weather-bound at Marshall,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

CONGRESSMEN RANDALL and COX are sorely afflicted with the chill-BRAINS.

HEREAFTER, in Congress, a mere minority will not be allowed to obstruct all progress in legislation. And this is right.

WITH what sardonic satisfaction must the ghost of THACKERAY just now look down upon the shivering skeletons of the GEORGES.

OUR Street Commissioners are evidently determined not to waste their valuable time in resisting the effects of the climate, if they can help it.

WE ARE under obligations to Hon. W. H. GRAHAM, of the House, for a number of public documents, forwarded to the COMMERCIAL office.

IN THE Missouri Legislature eight of the Senators and nineteen members of the House are from Kentucky—which partly accounts for its intense Bourbonism.

SINCE the passage of the act of January 14th, the Comptroller of the Currency has received applications for the organization of twenty-four new national banks, thirteen of which, with an aggregate capital of $1,790,000, were from this State.

CIRCUMSTANCES had not for some days past augured well for the re-election of Senator CARPENTER, from Wisconsin; and it seems that a lawyer named CAMERON, who doesn't appear to have been altogether a plain dealer, succeeded in chiselling the former out of his post.

"THE people of the South do, indeed, regard Davis, Toombs, Breckinridge and their compeers with affection and reverence."—*St. Louis Republican.*

This, at least, has the merit of straightforward frankness. Now will the *Republican* be good enough to tell us *why?*

THE total value of the foreign exports from Philadelphia, last month, was $1,646,093; of which amount commodities aggregating $791,280 were shipped in American vessels, as against $854,813 in foreign bottoms. So far as that port is concerned, the tortoise has almost caught up with the hare.

"DOES protection protect?" The savings banks returns of the manufacturing States show that their receipts have increased ninety millions of dollars within the last two years, and are still, notwithstanding the general depression of business, steadily if slowly gaining in the amount of their deposits.

"THERE is something," said shrewd-brained ROCHEFOUCAULT, "in the mistakes of our best friends which does not altogether displease us." How true this is may be inferred from the fact that even the New York *Tribune* has an occasional semi-satirical reference to the Southern White Leaguers.

THE National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is now in session at Charleston, S. C. The order embraces 22,000 societies, with 1,450,000 members, and has upwards of eighteen million dollars invested in its various business concerns. By husbanding its resources and keeping out of politics, even greater prosperity may yet await it.

IT IS rumored that an effort is to be made in Congress to impose a TAX on petroleum, on the ground that it can easily stand taxation, because it is three times as cheap as any other oil. Of course Democratic Congressmen, especially those from the South, would rather that petroleum should be taxed instead of whisky and tobacco.

DESCRIBING the *personnel* of the court room on the first day of TILTON'S testimony, a New York letter writer says: "Both of BEECHER'S sons were present. The younger of them wept quietly with bended head during most of the subsequent proceedings." Was there ever deeper tragic pathos condensed into a sentence, than this?

THE Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, will be likely to get the contract for railroad—their bid being $48.50 for all. When the trustees began the survey of the route the price of iron rails was $85 a ton. Steel rails can now be had for less than iron rails then.

IT APPEARS, from recent sworn testimony in the United States Court at New York, that the largest and most reputable importing houses of that city make a habitual practice of purchasing and selling smuggled goods, whenever opportunity offers, knowing that they were so smuggled. Now let these "reputable" cheats and swindlers, together with their accomplices, whether in the government service or out of it, be brought instantly and roundly to book.

THE returns from the savings banks of Brooklyn make a very favorable exhibit, considering the fact that the last year was one of depressed industry and business. The number of depositors, on the first of January, this year, showed an increase of nearly two thousand over one year before, whilst the deposits had increased two millions, and the average amount of each depositor had advanced from $320 to $349. The suggestion of these figures is not a little encouraging.

THE Corn and Produce Exchange yesterday, just previous to its meeting with the Chamber of Commerce, passed a well-merited resolution of thanks to the press of Pittsburgh, for its co-operation in furthering the designs of that organization, and especially commending the exhibit of business for 1874 which the COMMERCIAL gave its issue of yesterday. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Pittsburgh Corn and Produce Exchange are due to the press of this city for the assistance and encouragement afforded to the association; and that the review of the business interests of Pittsburgh for the year 1874, published in this morning's COMMERCIAL, is worthy of especial commendation.

THE Philadelphia *Press* takes open and manly ground against ERMENTROUT'S new Libel law, and is the only paper in the State, except our own, that has had the pluck to do so. The great body of newspaper men in the State would seem, from their course in this case, to be much more anxious for license than for liberty; but we are satisfied they have got into this position thoughtlessly, and from impulse rather than from judgment. A cooler examination of the case will satisfy many of them, we are sure, that they have been too swift in asking for any change in the present law. We can understand why such common libellers as the *Sun* and *Tribune*, of New York, and others of the same class elsewhere, should cry out, as all rogues do, when they feel the halter drawn; but every editor who is content with fair-dealing and an honest discussion of public measures and men, knows that, so long as he observes fair dealing and honesty, he is in no danger of prosecutions for libel. The *Press* says:

"The press of this city, and of the country (in Pennsylvania) generally, are discussing a bill now before the Legislature which apparently looks to a further enlargement of the liberty of the press in this Common wealth. We frankly confess that we are not of those who desire that so-called liberty of the press to be enlarged as it is proposed by this bill, the provisions of which are briefly: 1st. That the truth of matter charged may be given in evidence, and if this jury find that it was published for justifiable ends and for good motives, *or* that it was true, it shall operate to an acquittal. 2d. That the defendant in a prosecution for libel shall not be compelled to answer outside of the county in which the paper is edited and published, and 3d, that in trials for libel exceptions may be taken as in civil cases, and removed as such by a sealed bill to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. It seems to us that each of these provisions tends directly to throw open the door to a licentious press rather than to create a free press. With the public belief, therefore, that it is the policy of all upright, honest journals to stand up for laws that punish the lawless calumniator, whether he be public editor or private slanderer, we propose to discuss this proposed act of Assembly, which thus attempts to step beyond and outside of the bounds set by the wise legislators who framed the new Constitution in the light of recent cases of hardship in prosecutions under the old instrument. This would be our policy, as a mere matter of self-preservation, even if it were not justice, for if the law did not furnish remedies, and none could be had for the crimes which the passage of this act of Assembly would not only give immunity to, but actually invite, society at large would spurn and despise all journals and all journalists as odious, a terror to mankind, and above law, and they would seek their relief in assassination or by treating the member of the press as *caput lupinum*."

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

MR. J. R. CHANDLER, Jr., of Philadelphia, who has devoted the years of his life to service on prison boards, and who is therefore familiar with the history and statistics of crime, in a paper prepared for the Social Science Association, of that city, enters fully into a discussion of the question of the efficacy of education in the promotion of morality and the prevention of crime. He speaks from his experience as a student of prison discipline, and he expresses his firm conviction, based upon that experience, that while education *modifies* the character of crime, it does little or nothing to *prevent* it. He adds that, in his judgment, it is the power of *conscience*, not that of the *intellect*, which must be looked to for keeping men virtuous and upright. He says:

"While, in the lowest order of crimes, I may have found more unlettered than lettered criminals, I have found the former more amenable to gentle moral dealing than the latter were."

Mr. CHANDLER fortifies his views with statistics drawn from the prison histories of Philadelphia in the period extending from 1860 to 1874. This, it must be confessed, is a very restricted range of view, and is by no means so satisfactory as a more extended range of comparisons would afford. Uneducated peoples do not keep tables of statistics on such matters, nor do they detect or punish crime with half the vigor which characterizes educated nations; and we can never get at a true basis of comparison of the effects of ignorance or education upon morality, until we have something like as full a knowledge of the facts relating to a nation or people under the reign of ignorance as we have of nations and peoples who have had educational facilities. Our statistics relate only to an educated state of society; and the only point of comparison we have is between the present and a not very remote period of the past when education was not so wide-spread as now.

We do not regard this as such a basis of comparison as will justify the sweeping conclusions to which Mr. CHANDLER has come. His figures do not go back far enough. There was but little difference between the condition of education in this State in 1860 and its condition in 1874. Our prison statistics run much farther back than this. The Eastern as well as the Western Penitentiary was built before the common school system was established in Pennsylvania, and the records of both reach back to a time when the people of the State, taken as a mass, were but poorly educated, and when the proportion of uneducated people was much larger than it is now. Why not go back to that period as a starting point? We have not any of the figures of that time before us; but we venture to say that 1830 would furnish a much more satisfactory initial point than 1850, and to express the opinion that the uneducated convicts bore a much larger proportion to the educated, at that time, than the uneducated masses did to the educated, and that this disproportion still exists.

The number of educated convicts has increased, of course; but have they increased in a ratio corresponding with the general diffusion of education? We think not; and we wait for broader and more extended comparisons before adopting the conclusions arrived at by Mr. CHANDLER.

That education, as a means of repressing crime, has been overrated, we have no doubt, and we have taken frequent occasion to say so; but we do not believe it is a total failure as a moral agency, or a failure at all, in any proper sense. If some enthusiasts have misconceived its effects, and have predicated more of it than it has been able to accomplish, there is no good reason furnished by their mistake for rushing to opposite deductions. Education is not regeneration; *that* much is conceded. The enlightenment of the intellect does not of itself change the heart, nor work a moral or spiritual change in our nature. That, too, is admitted. But the enlightenment of the intellect opens up a pathway to the conscience, the value of which, to the moral tone of society, has not been and cannot be overestimated; and the very fact cited by Mr. CHANDLER, in the extract we have given, that he found the educated convicts harder to reach than the uneducated ones, is evidence of this. They are less amenable to moral suasion, because their fall from integrity has been the greatest. They have sinned against more light, and are therefore callous. Is it not reasonable to conclude that if they had given the light that was in them fair play they would not have been criminals? They are the greater sinners because they have overcome the light. They are criminals in spite of their education, and not in consequence of it.

While, therefore, we are unable to follow Mr. CHANDLER in his conclusion that education does not tend to repress crime, but merely serves to modify it, there is much need for a searching inquiry, among those devoted to the business of education, as to *why* our system of public instruction has not been more productive of moral results, and as to whether it can be so altered and improved as to reach higher moral results. Crime draws many of its recruits from the ranks of the uneducated, but not all of them by any means. The proportion between the two shows a more intimate connection between ignorance and crime than between enlightenment and criminality; but there are too many educated criminals in our prisons to justify us in trusting to mere education as a panacea for crime. The grave question then arises, Is this the fault of our educational system, or is it a result which no amount of precaution can guard against?

The subject is one worthy of more attention than it has yet received, and it is desirable that we should, as a people, be able to attain to a knowledge of the true relation which exists between Public Education and Public Morality. The State owes to its people the duty of providing the means for educating every child within its limits; and having done this, what else is there for the State to do, beyond punishing those who, in spite of their education, transgress the laws? The State has plainly done its share in laying the basis of intelligence; and having started its children in the right direction, the responsibility of the future direction of the intelligence thus imparted must rest on other shoulders.

We find ourselves unable, in a brief editorial article, to discuss the various aspects which the case presents; but we ask the attention of the thoughtful among our readers to the two features of it we have been trying to present—first, that education, while it has been overrated as a moral agency, must not be underrated; and second, that while the State furnishes the means of educating the intellect, the duty of educating the heart and conscience, which on that to keep pace with the education of the mind, belongs elsewhere, and is a more imperative duty even than the other. To whom, then, *does* it belong?

CORRUPTION OF THE PRESS.

A short time ago we made brief mention of the alleged corruption of the press in Austria and Germany. Attention, it seems, was first directed to the subject by a journal with whose name and influence in past times all readers are more or less acquainted, the Augsburg *Gazette*. Then a Leipzig Professor, well known as a historian, Herr HEINRICH WUTTKE, published a pamphlet for the mere purpose of elucidating and exposing the abuse. The effect of the publication appears to have been a veritable sensation in the Fatherland, and no wonder. If Professor WUTTKE'S facts and figures are not pure figments of a disordered imagination, German papers of distinguished and heretofore respectable names, have during a considerable period, regularly dealt with their influence as with any marketable commodity. The charge is not that one or two or a few of these papers are thus base and degraded, but that a majority of them are so. Nor does the charge of corruption relate to only one or two spheres or departments of influence, but to the entire range and compass within which a newspaper is supposed to move the minds of men. In matters social and artistic as well as in politics and finance the editors are alleged to sell their influence to the highest bidder. From the grandest political project, from the most comprehensive and colossal financial speculation down to the criticism of a new book or the *debut* of an actress, they are open to pecuniary offers with reference to their treatment of the topic. "You pay your money and you take your choice:" commendation, *ad libitum*, or censure in equal measure. Vienna is mentioned as most deeply infected with this corruption, where it prevails to such an extent that the city hardly contains a single independent journal. There the evil first began with the monied men, who subsidised the press in the interest of their financial schemes, and the method was found so successful that it was speedily introduced into the chief cities of the German empire. At present, if Herr WUTTKE makes no mistake, the newspapers of Frankfurt and Berlin are as corrupt as those of the Austrian capital. Indeed, it is alleged that "fully one-third, if not one-half, of all Austrian and German daily papers are owned by stock brokers, banking institutions and speculators of different classes, who purchased them as instruments for advertising and recommending their respective enterprises. Thus, the stock company founded by the firm of BLEICHROEDER, in Berlin, with a capital of more fifteen millions of dollars, already owns fifty or more journals in the chief cities of Germany, and it is continually extending its operations in the same direction.

When before referring to the subject, we gave some examples of the venality of the Austrian press in political matters, showing how powerful journals, directly bribed by a foreign State, had suddenly wheeled round and commended lines of policy which they had freshly denounced. Possibly, without falling into the sin of *Schadenfreude*, as the Germans call it, that is, without rejoicing in the evil, an American may take a sort of satisfaction in Herr WUTTKE'S exposure. Some of the German-American papers have not been slow to remind their brethren of Austria and the Fatherland with what complacency they have heretofore been wont to "mount their high horse" when professionally treating or alluding to the subject of American society, and especially of American morals. In fact, in the journals conducted by those high-minded gentlemen, the United States have been very commonly designated as the very native land of swindling and corruption. Every evil report from this side of the water has been caught up and reproduced by most of them with extreme eagerness, and they have been accustomed to descant with admirable unction or stern severity on the low ethical tone of American society in general and of the American press in particular. Most of them being highly royalistic or aristocratical in spirit, naturally ascribed our defective morality to the influence of democratic government and to the absence among us of those conservative tendencies which characterize German institutions. Alas, that Mr. Philosopher SQUARE should have so disparaged his own teachings by the failure of his example.

As the *Belletristisches Journal* of New York remarks, however corrupt our politics may be, however much the atmosphere of our business and social life may be tainted with swindling and rascality, the American press is, upon the whole, free from corruption. A few partisan papers may be paid for services rendered to their party, a few papers may also be illegitimately influenced in favor of certain financial and business enterprises. But after making all necessary allowance for such examples, the most hostile critic upon inquiry would admit them to be exceptions to the general rule. Whatever may be the faults or vices of American newspapers, they are not amenable to degrading or unlawful pecuniary influences, and the more powerful one of them becomes by extent of circulation and patronage, the farther it is removed from even the suspicion of unworthy control. The German journal just named refers to the history of the *Republic*, a few months ago established in New York, as proof that even the widely reaching influence of the Government cannot, in this country, sustain a subventioned paper. And through all the Congressional and other investigations of the last few years, investigations which have brought home the charge of corruption to so many persons before believed to be above any such evil possibility, the press has upon the whole passed unscathed, the only or almost the only exceptions being members of reputation long dubious.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

The House Committee on Appropriations at Washington talks of giving the magnificent sum of $50,000 to test the plans proposed for improving the Ohio river; and it proposes to give this only upon condition that the Monongahela Navigation Company shall also give $50,000 to have the experiment made upon the Monongahela river.

It seems hardly possible to impress an idea upon men capable of such supreme folly as this. If they cannot do better than that let them keep their $50,000, and spend it upon the Ohio river case. [illegible] will not [illegible] to do it in the Ohio river case.

The plan proposed by Major MERRILL for improving the Ohio river is one which can be properly tested only *in* that river. The Monongahela river is slackwatered from its mouth to Morgantown, in West Virginia, and there is no fit space between the dams already up on that river, for trying such an experiment. And if there were, the Monongahela is in no respect like the Ohio river. It is a sluggish stream, with a fall of less than a foot to the mile, and has none of the peculiarities which attach to and distinguish the Ohio. An experiment there, even if there were any space in which to make it (which there is not), would demonstrate nothing as to the applicability of the scheme proposed to the Ohio. If Major MERRILL'S plan is worthy of being tested, let it be tested on the spot where it is proposed to be applied. If it stands *that* test, we shall know how to value it; but if it stands the test in a river, entirely dissimilar in character, we shall be but little wiser than now concerning it.

And then, what has the Monongahela Navigation Company to do with it? That company does not propose to slackwater the Ohio, and its own river is already slackwatered. Why, then, should it be required to bear half the expense of an experiment in which it has no direct interest? The improvement of the Ohio, might incidentally and eventually benefit the Monongahela river trade to some extent; but the prospect is too remote to warrant the levy of such a tax as this. General MOORHEAD, we take it, does not appear at Washington as the President of the Monongahela Navigation Company, but as Chairman of the Ohio River Commission; and we can see no reason for throwing off this burden upon his company, simply because he happens to take an interest in improving the Ohio. His interest, as a resident of Pittsburgh, in the latter case, grows out of his position here as a citizen, and not out of his connection with the Navigation Company.

Let every tub stand upon its own bottom. If Congress thinks the Government should do something towards improving the Ohio river, let it be magnanimous enough to make the appropriation to that work, directly, and unclogged with irrelevant conditions. Either give us enough to test the practicability of the plans proposed, or give nothing. This stingy, grudging, conditional giving is unworthy of Congress. Let Major MERRILL have a fair chance of testing his plan in the only place where it can be fairly tested, and give him the money he needs to test it fully and thoroughly, or let them keep their money, and not humiliate the people of the Ohio valley with a *seeming* concession to their wishes, which is worse than no concession at all.

Only a Clever Advertising Dodge. After All.

[From the New York Graphic.]

The mysterious book for which a reward of a thousand pounds was offered turns out to be a collection of scandalous stories concerning George IV., and the offer of a reward is only a trick of a clever advertiser. The book can be obtained at the second-hand bookstores for ten dollars, and investigation shows that the persons whose names are appended to the advertisement offering the thousand pounds reward are as mythical as "Mrs. Harris." The "great dailies," which have so gravely discussed the mysterious book, and assumed that it contained facts which would make Queen Victoria tremble in her gorgeous apartments in the Tower of London, will find that they have lost their time. The absurdity of supposing that printed and unverified copies of "comments" could have any weight in a court of law was only less absurd than the theory that any possible evidence could avail to render the Queen's claim to her crown in the slightest degree doubtful.

When the Count Tinus Edwardus N. B., from Cassel, Holland, put up with his two servants at a Syracuse, N. Y., hotel, last December, the pretty sixteen year-old daughter of a poor mechanic who lived over opposite never dreamed of the future that was in store for her. Last week, however, the Count married her. The bride, of course, was elegantly dressed, wearing a skyblue silk trimmed with appliqué lace costing $500. Orange blossoms also added their beauty to that of the bride, while a fine diamond necklace and a gold watch and chain, presents from her husband, helped to complete her loveliness. A fine cluster diamond ring was also placed on her finger, while in her dress pocket she found $2,000 in gold, and just before the ceremony a certificate of deposit in one of the city banks for $10,000 was handed this lovely girl by her generous Count. This formed her marriage portion; but, as he has an annual income of $75,000, she may not be obliged to draw very much from her portion.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Their names who famous were of old
Are antiquated; long ago
Camillus, Cæsar, Scipio,
Were with forgotten men enrolled;
Augustus, Hadrian, Antonine—
There is an end to all the line.
Where is the hand that grasped the sword?
The brow that wore the diadem?
Let the grave answer, if it can;
Speak, speak, thou dust that once was man!
The hollow grave returns no word—
Oblivion long has buried them.
This fate is theirs, and this alone.
Who in a wondrous way have shone.
For all the rest, who go to death,
As soon as they breathe out their breath,
They're gone—pursuit of them is vain.
And no man speaks of them again!
Since all is dust, then, what remains
That should employ our serious pains?
Just thoughts, as if the gods were by;
Good deeds and words which never die:
A disposition that receives—
Accepts what happens, and believes
The hidden spring from which it flows.
The distant sea to which it goes,
Though by no mortal understood,
Is necessary, wise and good.
Great names have perished; this survives,
And shapes the lustre of our lives.

The queen of diamonds. Mrs. Lieut. Fitch.

"The Minister's Wooing" is being dramatized into a tragedy.*

Dull trade is just now the rule in those business houses that do not advertise.

Members of the fare sex are applying, in Detroit, for positions as street-car conductors.

The women of Maine petition the State Legislature for a bounty for the killing of bears.

Tennessee proposes to purchase a coal field and set its convicts to work in the mines.

Won't the fool-killer please call at the New York *Herald* office? He is very badly needed.

A cheeky business. A New York barber claims to have shaved 4,414,628 customers during the last fourteen years.

Why do business men who refuse to advertise resemble Enoch Arden? Because they see no sale from day to day.

Look out for the domestic tiger. An English coroner's jury has just found that a baby was killed by a hungry cat.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* asserts that industrial activity throughout the Valley of Utah was never so great as it is now.

A new idea is the joint combustion of kerosene and gas by means of a gas jet set against the wick of a kerosene lamp.

Only one Congressman got drunk during the recent filibustering. A decided improvement over old Democratic times.

Our girls. At a recent examination of the College of Rio de Janeiro, an American young lady carried off the gold medal.

Now the depravity of Chicago is accounted for. The *Times* of that city claims to have an average daily circulation of 37,000.

It turns out that there are numerous copies extant of those "Memoirs of George IV.," both in this country and in England.

The February payments of dividends and interest will add considerably to the surplus capital in the Philadelphia market.

The students in the Normal School of Indiana pay for their advantages by teaching in the public schools. A good example.

In these days of surplus idle population, it is cheering to note that another man has brought out a new non-explosive burning fluid.

That solitary George the Fourth book bids fair to rival the club which killed Captain Cook, which is to be found in every museum.

The Washington City *Evening Mail*, Democratic, has gone the way of its morning prototype and namesake, and yielded up the ghost.

Applications for space at the Centennial are already so great that the erection of separate buildings for special purposes will be indispensible.

An oratorical contest of the Ohio Colleges comes off to-day at Akron. No doubt it will be highly entertaining, but what is to be settled thereby?

A Democratic contemporary calls Thurman's recent address on Louisiana, "one of the historical speeches of the Senator." It meant hysterical.

St. Louis is likely to be selected as the future headquarters of the Grange, although Louisville and Indianapolis are also competing for it.

The system of co-operative farming is being extensively tested in the South, and the universal verdict from that region is favorable to the plan.

There are [illegible] than Boston, and other public libraries.

The witty division of the human race into three classes—men, women and the Beecher family—is almost daily vindicated in the great scandal trial.

The total value of the silver and base coinage at the Philadelphia mint last month was $462,855. There was no gold coinage during that period.

The strike at Fall River as yet has thrown less than a thousand people out of employment, and it probably will not spread to any great extent.

There is a new question of boundary between the United States and Canada to be settled. This time it is the Southern line of Alaska that is in dispute.

To correct the odorous summer air and bring the sense of smell somewhat to a normal basis, it is proposed to start a Limberger cheese factory at Chicago.

England exported, last year, 5,603,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, equal to nearly 2,947,160 miles, or enough cloth to envelope the equator of the earth over forty times.

In 1870-1 our trade with Canada was about even, but since that year, our exports have increased, till, for the year 1873-4, they were $34,279,000, against $30,317,000.

An Oriental polygot. Yale has a Japanese student who has already mastered the German, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian and Sanskrit languages.

Beecher defines Plymouth church as "Methodism squared to a cube; here is to be found ardor, and, in addition, esthetic enjoyment and liberty." Now, what will the Methodists say?

And now an effort is to be made to raise an endowment fund for the Louisville Library Association, which is altogether distinct from the Public Library. But no lotteries, we trust.

The women of Wisconsin want the Legislature to allow them to establish schools, in which they may have the custody and training of unprotected children. That is a woman's right which ought to be conceded at once.

That New York *Sun* "sensation" about an eleven million dollar grab on the Southern Pacific Railroad is an old story; the stock given away was good for nothing, and the whole scheme a failure. Fremont is not the man to give away good securities.

PERSONAL.

A young lady of Ohio is styled Miss Laura Keahofer. But she doesn't do it.

The duties of the postoffice at Boydton, Virginia, devolve upon a colored postmistress, her husband having resigned.

The only lady that went to see Mrs. Venus transit was the wife of Prof. Watson, of Michigan University, who went to Pekin with her husband. She wasn't jealous.

Every one—and the number is legion—who has read his poems, will regret to hear that John G. Whittier, the sweet Quaker poet, is in very feeble health. He is under the care of Dr. "Sex-in-Education" Clarke.

Private letters from London to parties at Washington suggest that the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife will visit America next summer if [illegible], that many English notables will attend the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, next year.

By a singular coincidence the two gentlemen who brought the news to Dr. Scarborough, of Trinity church, this city, of his election to the Bishopric of New Jersey, have died within a week of each other. Dr. Samuel A. Clark was buried at Elizabeth on Monday last, and a few hours previous Mr. Alfred S. Livingston died at Trenton, New Jersey, both dating their sickness from their visit to Pittsburgh last December. The former died of malarial fever, and the latter from erysipelas produced by a heavy cold.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Silver City, New Mexico, under date of January 19th, says it is certain that the atrocious Kansas murderer, old man Bender, rested at Cow Springs, New Mexico, from the 3d to the 7th of January. He was going west, in the direction of Tucson, Arizona, and seemed most anxious to reach that place. He was on foot and in a dilapidated condition, and when last heard from he had passed Ralston. He was described by the description in the minutest particulars, even to the singularity of voice, "seeming to speak from his breast rather than from his mouth." There is no peculiarity of person mentioned in the advertisement that he does not fit. The correspondent adds: "To-morrow Jack Longand Jack Frost, blood-hounds on the trail, will start from this place in pursuit, and if he is old Bender, it is morally certain that Fort Scott, Kansas, will enjoy a holiday when they hang that devil incarnate."

STATE NEWS.

Potter county's debt is only $3,395 40.

An extensive steam flouring mill is to be erected at Manheim.

The famous Sinking Spring, Berks county, is entirely dried up.

The Philadelphia police arrested 2,055 persons, during January.

Hon. W. C. Plummer was banqueted in Titusville on Tuesday night.

Northumberland county has had five murder trials, within three years.

The residents of Kutztown contemplate the erection of a new Reformed church.

Tioga county shipped seven tons of butter and poultry to the East, one day last week.

John Snowden, of Brownsville, died at his residence on Monday last, aged eighty years.

Mr. Isaac Kupp, of Union township, Berks county, has a ewe that gave birth to four lambs.

Morris Feger, of Pottstown, a man grown, was so shocked by the death of his mother, a few days ago, as to produce paralysis.

On Saturday last four coal trains of one hundred and fifty cars each passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Philadelphia.

Two practical nailers of Birdsboro have invented an improved self-feeding nail machine that will cut from a small tack to an inch spike.

Mrs. Catherine S. McCleary, one of the oldest and most highly respected ladies of Lancaster, died very suddenly on Monday, of apoplexy.

James Wilson, the young man who "mysteriously disappeared" from Williamsburg, Blair county, has turned up in Cleveland, Ohio.

Two brothers and a sister in Berks county are respectively, six feet four and a half inches, six feet two inches, and six four inches in height.

There were 402 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—56 from consumption, 9 from old age, 34 from scarlet-fever and 38 from inflamation of the lungs.

The main building of the new rolling mill at Chester will have a span of 100 feet by 200. About 75 men are now employed pushing forward the work.

The American Wood-paper Company, a Spring City, Chester county, having received orders for 70,000 tons of paper, started their works on full time last week.

A young man named Henderson, bookkeeper for Brown & Martin, merchants in Karns City, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling twenty thousand dollars from his employers.

A country paper says that the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, "from present appearances is only the woman's rights movement under a mask and on a more extended scale.

Mrs. D. C. Graves, of Oil City, attempted to commit suicide at Franklin, on Sunday last, by taking ten pills, each containing one gram of morphine. A doctor was called and succeeded in saving her life.

A Pennsylvania tombstone reads: "John L. Wilson's wife, Took sick on the 15 November with a chill her sickness had been dropsy and lung fever or the consumption Died June 4 1872 her age is 71 year 9 mos & 4 days her youngest brother had to HANDLE her for 7 mos & 24 days and nights."

The Oxford *Press* says that William Hughes, of Londongrove, Chester county, raised the past season on three and five-sixth acres of land, three hundred and eighty-four bushels of corn. The ground was limed and ploughed the fall before, and no other fertilizer was used. The corn was planted 2½ by 4 feet, and two stalks in a hill.

Judge Wm. Carr, of Allentown, died nearly three years ago, aged eighty-two years. Mary Kramm, servant in the hotel where the Judge died, waited upon him for nearly three years, for which he promised her a "substantial reward," but died without fulfilling his promise. Mary brought suit against his estate and has just recovered $1,676.

The rolling mill in West Hamburg, together with two tracts of land and tenement houses, were sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for $5,000. The railroad company holds mortages on the mill to the amount of $26,000; the probabilities for the resumption of work are strong.

There are connected with the State arsenal, at Harrisburg, twenty-six cannon, 15,277 muskets and rifles, 1,910 pistols and 853 sabres and artillery swords. According to the report of the Adjutant General there are 347,475 persons in Pennsylvania subject to military duty, 8,999 of whom belong to the National Guard. The number of commissioned officers is 783.

Orpha Kline, residing near Earlville, Iowa, had to make a few purchases at the store in that village. Upon leaving the store room he slipped on the ice on the porch and was precipitated to the ground some six feet, and falling on his head received injuries from which he died the same night. He was about fifty years old and married.

Womelsdorf has the champion "septette" of old people. In one square there live seven widows whose united ages aggregate 571 years. Following are their names and ages: Mrs. John Sell, ninety-two; Mrs. John Leininger, eighty-four; Mrs. John Schwalm, eighty-six; Mrs. Dr. John Livingood, eighty-two; Mrs. Kalbach, eighty; Mrs. Salhe McDowell, eighty; Mrs. Hedie Parson, seventy.

Mrs. Pollard, in the Crawford county Court, has recently recovered a verdict of three thousand dollars against the city of Meadville. The claim was for injuries received from a fall on Monroe street, where a portion of the sidewalk had been reduced to grade, leaving a step of about one foot. In passing over the place she fell and received a wound from which she still suffers. A motion for a new trial is talked of by the defendant..

There died in Philadelphia, last week, sixteen persons who had passed the scriptural limit of life as follows: Charles Robb, aged 80; Charles H. Haines, 80; William V. Mankin, 80; Lois Jones, 81; James Anderson, 82, Catherine May, 82; Ann Wilkinson, 82; Mary Pike, 83; Elizabeth Wells, 84; Mary H. Inskeep, 86; Hannah Jones, 87; Mary Samuel, 87; Esther Williams, 88; Mary Alcorn, 89; Sarah Grow, 95; and Catherine McMullen, 97.

On Friday afternoon last another premature explosion occurred at the Franklin Forge stone quarry, in Blair county, by which three employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came near losing their lives. The men are named John Bell, Benj. Updike and Peters. They were engaged in blasting rock at the quarry when a premature explosion occurred. All the men were badly burned, and it is said that one of them lost all the hair from his head. No serious results are apprehended, however.

This is the way they do it up in the "State of Greene," according to the Waynesburg *Republican*: "There is a woman in the west end of the county who can stand in a half bushel measure and shoulder four bushels of wheat in a wool sack. She offers to bet five dollars that she can throw down any man in Aleppo township. Another woman in the same township tackled a two hundred pound man in church a short time since, in the presence of a large congregation, because the man claimed to be a Universalist, and made him beg for mercy.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinclair, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schuertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES, 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHS

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.
E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, Feb. 3d,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
In addition to the many very desirable bargains in Dress Goods advertised by us last week, which have met with such great sale, we have added many new bargains this week, far surpassing any yet offered.
New Black All-Wool Cashmeres, at 87½c, very much superior to Cashmeres usually sold at $1 00.
New Black Cashmeres, very fine, at 90c and $1 00, most decided bargains.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We have also made large additions to our Stock of Black Alpacas, and are now prepared to offer Bargains Unsurpassed in the United States.
Very Desirable Dress Goods,
At 12½ cts, 15 cts, 18½ cts and 25 cts., many being about one-half the usual price.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
We invite special attention to our immense stock of Black Dress Silks, from 81 25 to 83 25 per yard—admitted by best judges to be fully one-third under custom ary prices.
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
Mourning Dress Goods, of all qualities.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from 81 25 to 81 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
DISSOLUTION.
BUSINESS CHANGE.
We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 147 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.
To Our Friends and Customers.
Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.
MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE, and the late GEO. B. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.
DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN AUDAY, under the firm name of AUDAY & ALLISON, expired by limitation on the 30th day of January, 1875. The business of the firm will be settled by J. F. J. ALLISON, at the old stand, No. 113 Wood street. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make settlement of their accounts without delay.
JOHN AUDAY, J. F. J. ALLISON.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1875.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWD

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER

EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY,

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE, 27 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

I.K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty,

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INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Pike alley and Duquesne Way.

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Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 102 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1823, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1853. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

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HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

☞Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

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112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

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JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to fitting Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 98 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Squeezers constantly running, cutting Iron for Forging and other purposes.

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,

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ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

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STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Increased circulation attained by the < tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady duty.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The best joints allow the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts. Also, the Improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

☞Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING TANKS, PIPING, HOODS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Roll Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a set is as Covering all Outbuildings. Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. DEAR. CARNIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Work a Specialty. Also, Castings for a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

Inc. 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving High Polish, Perfect Soundness, and of Great Strength. Also, Cast and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

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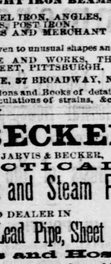

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 3, 1875.

The only thing worthy of remark to-day is the rapid advance of gold from 14 to 15¼ premium. Whether there is any exciting news which has caused this advance or not, our dispatches up to five o'clock do not say. The probability, however, is that natural causes, which have been at work for some time past, has created the advance.

For three months past the drain of gold to Europe has continued, and it has thus far taken from us nearly $20,000,000, or about one-third of our annual product. By the last public debt statement the Treasury Department held in gold coin $69,465,082, and a special deposit for the redemption of gold certificates of $45,405,000, making a total of $114,870,082. The New York banks report as having on hands about twenty millions. Yet it must be remembered that this amount is almost entirely made up of certificates of deposit of coin held by the Treasury Department. The amount held by the banks is lower by fifteen millions than that which they reported as having on hands last year.

This extraordinary outflow of specie is caused by the importation of United States securities. Owing to the lack of employment of loanable capital private investors of savings banks have been heavy purchasers of government bonds, so that their currency price is now higher than at any time since the war, and the tendency is still upward. This home demand has caused large amounts to be bought in Europe to supply the home demand.

That European holders of our Government securities have not lost confidence in them is evident from the high quotations on the various foreign stock boards.

The balance of trade is turned against us, not from an unfavorable condition of our foreign trade, but from the large shipments of bonds.

Add to this that the Government is no longer a seller of gold, but has commenced to get ready for the new policy inaugurated by the resumption bill, and we have the chief causes of the advance in gold. Both these causes are likely to continue to affect the market for some time to come, so that a higher gold premium is not at all improbable.

—The report of the Director of the United States mint gives an estimate of the increase in the amounts of gold and silver coinage for two years, ending 30th June, 1874, based upon the estimated production, the imports and the exports. As none of these items can be definitely ascertained, and all of them are essentially incorrect estimate of the balance now held in this country, we see at once that Director Linderman's figures can be only approximately correct. His estimate of $52,500,000 have been retained at home during the past two years. We cannot confess that we do not think this estimate can be substantiated, and yet its figures might be nearer the truth were it not for the fact that in assuming that the banks hold in their vaults in gold coin the amount of gold claimed to be held by them. The truth is that the banks hold but a small proportion in coin, the largest part being coin certificates issued by the Treasury Department. Hence we conclude that the only amount of gold that can be definitely known to be on hand in this country is that held by the United States Treasury—all other sums must be estimated.

—The bill for the "adjustment" of the funded debt of North Carolina, which is now pending in the Legislature of that State, provides for the issuing of new bonds, payable in thirty years, promising to pay six per cent. interest, to be exchanged for the present outstanding bonds, as follows: "The Treasurer shall exchange the new bonds at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war, but under acts of the Legislature adopted before the war; shall pay sixteen and two-thirds cents on the dollar for bonds issued during the war for internal improvements; shall pay twelve and one-half cents on the dollar for bonds issued to aid railroads; and the interest on the public debt of the State under acts of the Legislature of 1867-68, shall pay ten cents on the dollar for bonds issued since war under the ordinance of the Convention, and several acts of the Legislature, not to include the special tax bonds." The last exception of the special tax bonds is quite certain to cause a big fight. When issued, the politicians of North Carolina asserted that they were the "worst ever issued or to be issued." They sold at about seventy; now five is bid, and the bonds must have attached the unpaid coupons dated from 1868, and all subsequent ones; i. e., about thirty-four per cent. of unpaid interest ($340) accompanies each $1,000 bond purchased, $1,360 in our "depreciated greenback" currency.

—The "Mercantile Directory of the World," a book of some three thousand pages, which annually makes its appearance in London, contains, it is said, some noteworthy facts and incidents bearing upon the trade and commerce of the world. The work is divided into five divisions, representing the "five quarters of the world," arranged alphabetically, "Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceanica," with a concise account of the importance of the trading interests of each of these parts of the world, the fifty pages devoted to representing Africa, and about the same for Oceanica, including Hawaii and the Sandwich Islands, Asia contains nearly one hundred and America over two hundred pages, Europe—including Great Britain—fills upwards of two thousand. This, however, the New York *Bulletin* thinks, is accounted for by the fact that more information is required regarding Europe is more readily accessible than that which has to be sought in the interior and inside of Africa, Asia, Java or Japan.

—The official statement of the Chicago savings banks, which will be published in a few days, but unpublished, shows that their deposits have fallen off in the past two years two and one-half millions of dollars. The aggregate of deposits now is $17,000,000, against $19,500,000 on December 31, 1872. Here is found the same fact revealed by the statements of savings banks in other cities throughout the country, as far as their statements have come to hand, namely, that the savings banks are growing smaller and poorer, and are steadily exhausting their surplus funds—of former years to bridge over the existing difficulties.

—A counterfeit United States Treasury note has been detected at Boston, so well executed that even the most experienced bank officers are at a loss to detect, and have finally determined upon the following minute differences from the genuine: "On the genuine the coast of Virginia and Cape Henry Adams are perfectly round, while on the counterfeit they have an irregular outline. Also on the genuine the small toes of the female figure at Justice are full and natural, while on the counterfeit they have an indistinct line and the little toe is obscure."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, at the close of the morning session of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
February 3, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	115
6-20's, reg. coup.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
1-2's, 1862	112½				112½
1-2's, 1864	111½				111½
1-2's, 1865, new act	112				112
Registered 5's	110				110
Coupon 5's	112				112
10-40's	104				104
Registered 10-40's	104				104
Currency 6's	119½				119½
Pacific 6's of '95	119½				119½
Western Union Tel.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Panama					112
Adams Express	98	98	100		
Wells-Fargo Express	84		84	82	82
American Express					48
United States Exp's					78
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	75¾	75	75		74½
Illinois Central	97				97
Cleveland & Pitts	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago & Rock Island	105	105	104¾	104¾	104¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago & Northw'n	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. pref'd	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Toledo & Wabash	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Terre Haute					7
Do. pref'd					25
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Canton Co.	59				59
Cumberland Coal	21¾				21¾
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Hudson River	107				107
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Tennessee, old					68
Do. new					68
North Carolina, old					36
Do. new					36
South Carolina, April					70
Do. July					70
Missouri 6's	97½				97½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sale	55¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	16¾	
Philadelphia & Erie	25	
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	129½	
City Passenger Railway	14½	
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½
Allegheny Valley	90	
Central Transportation	44	
Empire Transportation	54	55
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	78	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1875.

The general condition of trade to-day was fully up to the average of this season, which is of course very far from active. In some departments of trade, there was a fair degree of activity and transactions were comparatively liberal. Still, the aggregate volume of trade continues limited, and movements are slow.

The combined meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the Corn and Produce Exchange, this morning, was the most successful meeting yet held by either body. There was a very full attendance of the members of the grain and produce trades, together with a large number of representatives of other branches of business. As the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce said, at the opening of the session, it was not a meeting for speeches but for business, and the buying and selling of the morning was at once commenced. Transactions were quite active, and a considerable number of sales were made which are included in our report below. Toward the close of the session, Mr. Wm. McCreery stated that he had been watching for the formation of an association of this kind for the past twenty-two years, and as he had been a member of a number of associations he had never seen one in so thriving a condition before. We hope to see the succeeding meetings of this body, as well attended and interesting as this one. If the same interest in the ends of the organization, that was manifested to-day, is kept up, its success is beyond all doubt.

The course of the grain market to-day presented the features of a weak and declining market, while oats were in active demand and stronger. Flour was dull, the only demand being for low-grade cheap flours—a result of the stringent circumstances of a large share of the consumers. Provisions are comparatively active.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,523	Apples, bbls	32
Wheat, bus	161	Corn, sks	1,466
Wheat, sks	348	Barley	700
Oats, sks	489	Butter, pkgs	35
Oats, bus	35	Potatoes, bush	1,209
Hay, bales	923		

The following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,997	8,140	14,137
Apples, bbls	109	663	772
Cheese, lbs		2,186	2,186
Corn, sacks	10,189	12,135	22,324
Wheat, sacks	4,883	2,858	7,741
Barley, sacks		3,748	4,493
Rye, sacks	422	436	858
Oats, sacks	5,156	4,520	9,754
Butter, pkgs	253	361	594
Bacon, pcs	7,355	20,253	27,609
Bacon, tcs	435	436	871
Potatoes, bush	3,500	5,538	9,038
Hay, bales	3,508	3,170	6,678

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The principal features in the grain market to-day were the strong demand for oats and the weak feeling in corn. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do do $1 23@1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 18. Corn is in large supply at lower prices. We quote $1 7462½ per bushel for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed; ear corn is also in liberal supply and lower at 75@75c per bushel. Oats were in strong inquiry and prices were firm. We quote at 64@65c for prime white; 62@63c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged. The receipts for the past week have been light, amounting only to 51,915 bushels, more than half of which was corn. We notedthe following sales in round lots:

1 car red winter wheat.....$1 14
3 cars ear corn, mixed, on track.....71
1 car ear corn, mixed, on track.....72
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed.....76
1 car shelled corn, low mixed.....74
1 car white oats.....65
1 car white oats.....64

FLOUR—The market is unchanged, trade being slow and unsatisfactory, and prices unchanged. The demand is principally for low grades. Receipts for the week were 8,140 barrels. We note sales of 100 bbls at $5 00; 25 at $5 25. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 25; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; farinal $6 25@6 50.

HAY—The receipts are 3,170 bales the past week, against 9,598 the preceding week. The market is quiet and unchanged. We note sales at $22 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@25 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 ₱ 100 pounds; $20 00@21 00 ₱ cwt; middlings, $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car bran at $1 15.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade continues slow, the customers to whom our wholesale merchants look to sell, adhering very strictly to the economical policy. Prices generally are unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21½	Cloves, ₱ lb	55 c
Choice	20½	Allspice, ₱ lb	17½@18½ c
Prime	22 c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 @45 c
Good	20 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	1 35@1 40
Ordinary	18 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	25 @27 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Rio, in papers	29 c	Strictly c'ice N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	25½ c	Prime	70c
Java in papers	41 c	Good	65c
Java in bulk	37½ c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Sugar drips	75c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard A	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	9½c	*Raisins.*	
Standard bards	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 40
Standard extra C	9½c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Standard extra C	9½c	Currants	10½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Prunes	12½@13½ c
Teas.		Figs	7½@
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	10½c
Japan	55c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	50c@	*Soda.*	
Young	1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 10 ₱ kgs	6c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
Rice.		*Saleratus.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	8c
Patna	7½@8 c	Stearine	12½c

PORK—There is a fair demand but prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	Large do, ₱ 100
mackerel, ₱ bbl	Boneless codfish
No. 1 family	₱ lb
Extra No. 1 shore	White fish, ₱ half
Extra No. 1 bay	bbl
No. 1 bay	Lake herring, ₱
No. 2 bay	half bbl
Extra No. 2	Labrador herring,
No. 3	₱ bbl
Mackerel, ₱ 100	Round do

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	Rough & Ready
Black Navy	Fine Cut Pings
Black Twists	Fine Cut
Black Quarters	Cut and Dry
Louisville Navy	Scotch Snuff
Louisville Cav	Six Twist
Virginia Navy	Sugars
Virginia Cav	Bottle Penn's Seed
Double Thick	Connecticut
Single Thick	Seed & Havana
Bright Bounds	Havana

CANDLES AND OIL—The market is steady. We quote the following for stock; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction from these figures:

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—There is some improvement in the demand, and prices are a little higher. Receipts for the past two weeks are 772 barrels. Transactions are almost entirely in a jobbing way. Extra choice apples are quoted at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5½@6c ₱ gallon, in kegs, and 6½@7c in cans.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy at $2 80@2 90 ₱ bushel; $2 60@2 70 fair to good, and $2 50@2 70.

BUTTER—Under the influences of a rather lighter stock, prices are more generally accepted by purchasers. Receipts for two weeks are 853 packages. We quote at 35@36c choice; 32@35c for medium; 15@18c for common.

BUCKWHEAT—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 37½@38c ₱ lb. No change in the demand for anything we have made at 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

BROOM-CORN—Hurl Dock wheat flour is firmer, and in large supply at $5 50@5 75 ₱ cwt; $7 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; farinal $6 25@6 50.

CHEESE—A better feeling is reported from the eastern markets for cheese, and while there is no particular improvement in the demand, firmness is the sentiment of the leading holders. We quote at 16½@16½c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Switzer 18@19c; Readings 15@

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } Room 24, First National Bank, } PITTSBURGH, PA., February 3, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	29.59	46	85	S.	Brisk.	It rain.
2 P.M.	29.53	42	96	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.62	41	96	W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.71 Highest thermom....49
Mean thermom.....33 Lowest thermom.....22
Rainfall.....18

Pittsburgh Female College
AND
Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,

Next term will open February 4. Call or send to
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.,
for catalogue.

The Business of Pittsburgh.

Persons desiring copies of the COMMERCIAL, containing the very full exhibit of the business of Pittsburgh for 1874, can obtain them at the counting room, in wrappers, for mailing.

Sent to the House of Refuge.

The daughter of a Hebrew gentleman residing on First street, Allegheny, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Mayor Phillips, at the request of her father, on the ground of incorrigibility. The girl was found in a house of ill-fame on Pike street.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The Corn and Produce Exchange, after meeting at their old rooms yesterday morning, adjourned to the Chamber of Commerce, as heretofore agreed to. On arriving at the chamber, the members were greeted by Secretary Weeks, and at eleven o'clock business commenced and was prosecuted with energy.

Case Decided.

In the Supreme Court, on Monday, Judge Williams denivered an opinion in the case of the Chartiers Railway Company vs. Hodgens, being a writ of error from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The writ of error was quashed. The case, we understand, involves the validity of certain subscriptions to the stock of the railroad company.

A Case of Fraud.

A case of fraud came before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, in which Mr. James A. Sholes accuses J. R. Hann of drawing a check to the order of complainant, payable at the New Bethlehem City Savings Bank. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of Hann, but that individual is supposed to have left the State.

Dispensary Report.

In the month ending Sunday, January 31st, there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homœopathic Hospital, nine hundred and thirty-seven prescriptions to the poor of the city, who are unable to pay a physician. In the same time there were one hundred and eighty-six visits made to patients too ill to come to the Dispensary rooms, making a total of one thousand two hundred and twenty-three prescriptions.

The Dispensary is located on Second avenue, above Smithfield street, and is open from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

"Duquesne."

The Chicago *Journal* says: Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, contemplates a volume of poems, which will be published within the present year. The leading feature of the collection is a 300-line ballad, entitled "Duquesne," a story of the old French war. As might be expected, the poem is dramatic. It deals with an interesting epoch in the early history of Pennsylvania, and we—judging from a single perusal—think it ought to be successful, although poetry, in a commercial sense, is not very profitable.

Allegheny Committees.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils was advertised to meet last night, but there was not a quorum present.

The Survey Committee met, but no business worthy of note was transacted. The committee decided to report adversely to the report of the viewers on widening Middle alley. Something in relation to Kerr street was under discussion at ten o'clock, which threatened to prolong the session till midnight.

Obstructing a United States Officer.

An information was made, yesterday, at the instance of United States Attorney Reed, against Mr. Thos. H. Maher, cashier of the Freeport Deposit Bank, for refusing permission to Mr. David Nichol, a deputy collector, to make an examination of the affairs of the bank. The deputy had been ordered, by Collector Sullivan, of the Twenty-third district, to make the examination, but was prevented from doing so by the cashier. A warrant was issued for the cashier's arrest. The penalty for this offense is a fine of $500. A suspicion existed that the bank had not been stamping its checks, but this was only a suspicion.

The Humane Society.

The Allegheny county Humane Society held an interesting monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance, at their rooms on Penn avenue, Mr. Charles A. Colton in the chair.

It was ordered that one thousand copies of the annual report, constitution, by-laws, acts of Assembly, &c., be printed in pamphlet form, and include a brief history of the organization, &c.

Superintendent Street and Agent Dean made interesting reports of their work, examinations, &c. At a livery stable on Center avenue horses were found that had been neglected in the way of feed. Reform being promised prosecution was deferred.

Acknowledgment.

The proceeds of the opera of "The Bohemian Girl," so successfully given on the 28th of January, by the Gounod Club, in answer to the earnest solicitation of the gentlemen of the collecting committee of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," not yet having been placed in the hands of the Association, we have deferred our acknowledgment, which would otherwise have been made at once, in order to be able to state definitely the amount. Having learned from the committee who have the matter in charge that the sum realized is three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, the association hereby returns sincere thanks to Professor Clement Tetedoux and the ladies and gentlemen of the Gounod Club, who so kindly, freely, and tastefully gave their notes of heaven-inspired melody to a generous public, in exchange for the greenbacks they had so lavishly given in behalf of the suffering poor.

MISS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

Swindling a Widow.

Bernhard Raphael has been held for trial, in Philadelphia, on a charge of defrauding Mrs. Ettinger, of this city, of a sum of money. The lady went to Philadelphia, some months ago, to get from Mr. A. T. Jones, Grand Secretary of a Hebrew charitable society called Vial Berith, to which her deceased husband belonged, a funeral benefit of $1,000 to which she was entitled. She met a man whom she knew, and he introduced her to a man named Hirst and the prisoner, and they at once exhibited great interest in her, and went with her to Mr. Jones to get the money. There being certain claims, Mr. Jones gave her $750 down, and advised her, if she was not going to leave the city at once, to deposit it in a bank. Raphael told her not to take the advice of Jones, but to go with him, and, after several adventures, they placed $500 in the Northern Savings Fund. He kept the balance of it, and said that the fund was not safe for $500 on deposit: that he would give it to her the next day. Finally he induced her to draw the money from the bank, and taking her pocket-book, took from it $75. They went to the office of Mr. Jones and she asked him for the money, and he gave it back. The claims being but partly adjusted, Mr. Jones said he would pay her the balance of the $250 of the $1,000 in his possession in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Ettinger and Raphael left. The latter said he had no money just then, but would send the $250 in his possession to her at Pittsburgh, and she, finally seeing she could not then get it, assented. Then Raphael, finding his victim was down very able and that she should make him a present. She thought she would give him five or ten dollars to get rid of him, but he took her into a store and bought a breast-pin worth thirty-eight dollars, and paid for it by taking the money from her book. After she went to Pittsburgh she wrote six letters to Raphael, demanding the $250, but got no answer. He was finally arrested on a charge of larceny, and held to answer.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

The Argument before the Supreme Court —The Case as Presented on Behalf of the City.

The re-argument of the case of the City of Pittsburgh, plaintiff in error, vs. Kitty Roup, defendant in error, was heard yesterday, before a full bench, in Philadelphia. The supplemental argument on behalf of the city was prepared with great care, by Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and was submitted in printed form. It opens with a comprehensive statement of the taxing power of the Legislature, and the rules which governed taxation in the State, up until the adoption of the Constitution of 1874. It is held that prior to 1874 the power of taxation was unlimited in the Legislature, and that so long as it confined itself to that which was in the nature of a tax law, its powers were subject to no judicial review, and it was only responsible to the people; that the act of 1868 (classifying property as "city" and "rural") was an undoubted exercise of the taxing power, and must stand unless overthrown by the new Constitution.

The various classifications, and the variety in the rule or mode of taxation, are cited at length, and the advantages of the system pointed out, at variance of the system which made possible the taxation of all property within the State, was the classification of its subjects. Hence the various rules and modes of taxing—*ad valorem*, where it applied; by income, where it applied; and on the basis of benefits, where it applied. The evils which sprung up with the growth of the system were mainly exemptions under special laws —evils not of the system, but of its administration. The argument then proceeds:

Such was taxation in Pennsylvania when the new Constitution went into operation. It provided (Article IX.) as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. But the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely private charity."

This article preserves intact the *system* in force at its adoption, and aims a blow only at the evils of its administration.

It proclaims, by the implication arising from its latter clause, that *all property* in the Commonwealth shall be taxed, save as therein excepted.

And it said by a *uniform rule*, it would have nullified its own provisions; no *uniform rule* could reach at once land, income and person. It does not say, however, that taxation shall be by *uniform rule*: it declares "*all taxes* shall be uniform" as measured by class. All classes to be taxed. Wherever a class is taxed, the whole shall be taxed, and all its members shall pay the same kind of taxes. The *taxes* shall be uniform. As to classes, the taxes shall be uniform also, in the manner of their levy and collection, for that shall be done by general laws. Taxes shall not be levied on any given class *ad valorem* as to one portion of the class, according to income as to another portion; or by specific taxes on another portion. They must be *ad valorem*, by income, or specific as to the whole class.

"Uniform taxes," standing alone, hardly means anything as a rule, but "taxes uniform on the same class of subjects" means that the burdens of all of a class shall be the same, measured in the same way, in the same way imposed.

Taxing by classes more nearly than any other way approximates equality of taxation. A tax is a burden, and burden is the correlative of benefit. Benefits are one of the elements of classification, and enter into every system of taxation. There are certain general benefits, such as those of government and protection, that admit of a general admeasurement. Their value, in theory, is equal to the expenses of government, and hence one uniform rate of taxation for general governmental purposes applies to all classes of property.

But outside of the general operation of government, the public expenditure results in widely different benefits to different persons and property. In the grading and paving of streets, for example, the general public is benefited in some degree, but particular persons and property are benefited in an extraordinary degree. Hence the tax of the latter, though greater in amount than that of the general public, is not greater in burden, and, as between the two classes, the taxes are uniform. They are uniform as measured by the benefit. As the benefit is to be the burden in one case, so is the benefit to the burden in the other case. Hence, we may say that taxes are uniform upon the same class of subjects when they reach all of that class, bear equally upon all, and are of the same kind upon all. That they are uniform as between classes when they bear upon each in proportion to the benefits derived by each from the expenditure of the tax.

But it is said that the new Constitution abolishes classification, or, if it does not, that the classification in question is void, because based, not on the nature of the property, but on an arbitrary geographical line.

For this position, appellants rely on certain decisions in certain Western States. They rely on the case of *Knowlton vs. Supervisors of Rock county, 9 Wisconsin*, 410. The case is not in point, because there is a manifest difference between the provision of the Wisconsin Constitution, construed in that case, and the provision of our Constitution in question. The former provides that "*the rule of taxation* shall be uniform, and taxes shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied on such property as the Legislature shall direct." The provision here is for *uniformity of rule*, with us the provision is for *uniformity of taxes*.

Where the *rule* is uniform, classification is impracticable, and such property as cannot be reached by the rule adopted must go untaxed. Hence *all* property in Wisconsin cannot be taxed, and consistently with this idea, the Constitution goes on to declare that "taxes shall be levied on such property as the Legislature may direct." Their Constitution drives them to an *ad valorem* rule, and incomes and persons go untaxed. More than that: all classes of taxation measured by benefits is excluded. The excellent basis decided, as is held in *Weeks vs. Milwaukee, 10 Wisconsin*, 193, the latter kind of taxation prevails in Wisconsin, it is true, but only by virtue of an other clause in its Constitution expressly providing for it. (See case last recited).

Appellants rely also upon the decisions under the Constitution of Ohio, but, like that of Wisconsin, it also provides for taxation by a *uniform rule*, and prescribes that rule to be *ad valorem*—raising, if they would, but a reasonable or unreasonable exercise of will; but that it is there expressed is beyond all doubt. And it is final. The power of taxation, which is the corner stone of the Government, is lodged exclusively with the Legislature, and depends wholly on the descretion of that department. A wanton abuse of it might be arrested by the judicial power; but such interference could proceed only on the ground that the Legislature had transcended their legislative functions, and enacted something more than a tax law. *So long as they confine themselves to that limit, the nature of a tax law, their powers are subject to no judicial review; they are only responsible to the people.*"

To the same effect is *The people vs. Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 Com.*, 420; a well considered case on this subject.

The argument of appellants furnishes additional authorities all the same way, and none to a contrary effect.

If a law should be passed ignoring the restrictions of the constitutional provision in question, it would be conceded that the courts might interfere. But, if the restriction of the provisions is not ignored, that is to say, if the power to tax be exercised on *all* subjects of taxation, the taxes be levied and collected by general laws, and by the creation of classes it is submitted, that though a court might determine that it would not have classified in the same way, nevertheless, the legislative classification must stand.

Perfection in the arrangement of classes is no more practicable than absolute equality in taxations, unless the Legislature wantonly abuse the power, the exercise of their will is final.

Not to prolong this argument, we desire simply to add, that appellees claim their rights to have been saved under section two of the schedule; and claim further, that the constitutional provision in question is prospective, not retrospective.

In conclusion, if appellant's position be correct, then the ordinance levying the tax on appellees and printed in appellants' paper book must go down. It provides for three rules of taxation: *ad valorem*, on income, and by specific tax. It provides for ten classes taxed in as many different districts in the city of Pittsburgh. It provides for seven different taxes upon income on seven different classes of dealers. More than that, local taxation on the basis of benefits is at an end, and miles of highways through the rural wards must be built out of the common purse; while the taxables of the new districts must bear an equal share of an old indebtedness which they had no voice in contracting. And it is gravely argued that *this* is equality of taxation.

THE REV. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, D. D.

His Consecration as Bishop of New Jersey —Interesting Ceremony.

The little city of Burlington, New Jersey, witnessed an interesting and unusual ceremony, on Tuesday last—the consecration of our distinguished fellow-townsman, Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., late rector of Trinity Church, to the office of Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. There were many strangers present; great preparations had been made; and the event was one of much rejoicing. A grand dinner was given to the Bishops, clergy and visitors, at Riverside, the Episcopal residence built by Bishop Doane, and occupied by him until his death, and since that time by Bishop Odenheimer. The ceremony of consecration is thus described:

At the hour of eleven, St. Mary's church was crowded with people. All the clergymen of the Diocese of New Jersey seemed to be present, and many from the Diocese of Northern New Jersey also, besides several prominent clergymen of New York and Philadelphia. The bishops in their robes, and the clergy in their surplices made a beautiful sight as they marched up the main aisle to the chancel singing the 232d hymn of the Hymnal, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The Kyrie Eleison, by Gonmod, was then sung, the Gloria Tibi, by Hodges, in C, and the Hymn 501 of the Hymnal, to "Burlington," commencing. "Thou art the way."

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Pittsburgh, the Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, who is a warm personal friend of Bishop Scarborough.

The 270th hymn of the Hymnal was sung, to the tune of "Old Hundred," commencing, "Lord, pour thy spirit from on high."

The consecration then went on, the candidate being presented to the Bishop of New York, who was appointed consecrator, by the Bishop of Albany and the Bishop of Massachusetts. There were present and assisting the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Long Island, and the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The attending Presbyters were the Rev. J. F. Garrison, M. D., and the Rev. Nathaniel Pettit; the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, the Secretary of the Convention; the Rev. Geo. M. Hills, D. D., Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey; the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., and about fifty clergymen of the Diocese of New Jersey.

The ceremony passed off pleasantly, and, when the services were over, the Bishops, clergy and a number of invited guests partook of a grand dinner at the Episcopal residence, where the ladies of this city distinguished themselves by their attention and hospitality. The good things were enjoyed by the large assembly of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, and the occasion was one long remembered by the people of Burlington and all those who were fortunate enough to be present.

As to the future residence of Bishop Scarborough is a matter of doubt as appears from the following statement:

A few weeks ago the new Bishop, who has a much smaller family than Bishop Odenheimer, paid a visit to Burlington, and decided many points in the city residence, on account of its size, which has been a great disappointment to the people of Burlington, who fear that he will decide upon Elm Row, which is not suited to both of which cities are doing all in their power to get him to come and live with them. The decision has not yet been made, and many hope that Burlington will continue to be the residence of the Bishop, as it was intended always to be by the founder, who chose it on account of its beauty and healthfulness and its convenience in every way.

THE POLICE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Committee —Assignments to Positions.

The Police Committee reassembled yesterday morning, Mr. Thompson in the chair, and the presentation of appointees on the force was continued. There were no objections to any offering, and upon adjournment of the committee a number of the new appointees had not yet shown themselves.

ASSIGNED POSITIONS.

Mayor McCarthy announced assignments to positions as follows:

CAPTAINS.

Wm. Reed, Central Station; Robert Graham, assistant. Turnkeys: E. J. Harris, day, and M. McTigh, night. W. Taylor, Twelfth ward; W. R. Carter, Seventeenth ward; Max Conrad, Nineteenth ward; Jos. Thomas, Fourteenth ward; J. L. Hager, Twenty-fifth ward; James Wooldridge, Thirtieth ward; S. W. Grounds, Thirty-sixth ward.

CORNER MEN.

Harrison Miller, corner Grant and Liberty streets.

L. J. Quirk, Elevator and Liberty street.

Wm. Fowler, Wood and Water streets.

Alexander Scott, Smithfield and Water streets.

John McGrady, Grant street and Fifth avenue.

Daniel Silvus, Smithfield street and Fifth avenue.

Robert Fowler, Market street and Fifth avenue.

William Dunn, Smithfield street and Seventh avenue.

Charles McGovern, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

James S. Fleming, Penn avenue and Eleventh street.

John Mackrell, Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Peter Price, Second avenue and Grant street.

THE BELLEVERNON FIRE.

Loss Upward of $25,000—Insurance About $13,000.

Our Bellevernon correspondent forwards the following account of the fire in that town Sunday morning:

The extensive store of Cunningham & Craft, comprising all kinds of merchandise kept in village stores, amounting to from $6,000 to $10,000, was burned on Sunday morning between the hours of half after twelve and two o'clock. There were some goods saved, not amounting to very much though. It is said they have $8,000 insurance on the stock. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Good Templars were using the principal part of it for meeting, but lose all their property, as they had no insurance. The dwelling adjoining the store-room, occupied by Henry Haylor, was also burned. A few goods were saved in getting the most of his goods out, but they were very much damaged.

The storeroom and dwelling were owned by James M. Springer, and were valued at $10,000. We understand Springer had $5,000 insurance on the buildings. Mr. Springer informs us he will rebuild before long.

The shoe store of Thomas J. Smith was damaged—which was close by—by having his goods thrown about; cannot say what his loss will be. It is said he is insured.

James H. Lewis owned the building the shoe store was in, and his residence was adjoining, which was very much damaged. His household goods were also damaged very much. Besides, he lost a valuable gold watch; altogether Lewis must have lost five hundred dollars.

The property was situated in a densely populated part of the town, and had it not been a favorable time—snow on the house, no wind, and the will with which the people, men and ladies, worked—quite a large part of the town would be in ruins. Cannot say how the fire originated.

J. K. W.

THE CITY POOR BOARD.

New Members Admitted—Organization Yesterday.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh met yesterday for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year.

The old Board first assembled, with Mr. Kincaid, President, in the chair, but having no business to transact, adjourned finally.

The new Board then met, all old members and two members elect being present, as follows: Holding over—Messrs. Jas. T. Kincaid, David Fitzsimmons, Wm. Douglass, William Beck, S. S. Boggs, Edmund Gibson, R. K. Mercer and William Phillips. Members elect—Messrs. J. B. Sweitzer, R. H. Hartley, J. Martin Schaeffer and George Hazlett.

After a temporary organization the new members were duly admitted and a permanent organization was effected by the election of James T. Kincaid as President.

After discussion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Boggs, Sweitzer and Fitzsimmons, was appointed to consider and report upon the number officers necessary, and their salaries.

Without transacting any further business the Board adjourned.

THE CITY HALL.

Final Meeting of the Auditing Committee.

Messrs. Veech, Miller and Bailey, the committee appointed by the court to examine into the accounts of the commission for the erection of the City Hall, met again yesterday at the summons of Messrs. Mellon and King, and exhibited signs of weariness at the waste of time caused by the self-constituted committee of charges and investigation.

Mr. King called one Arthur Smith to the stand for examination, but, after a long time spent in interrogation, nothing whatever was elicited except the fact that the witness was employed in the remeasurement of the tile laying. He knew nothing regarding the results.

After some discussion, the Auditing Committee decided to close the investigation finally, and to meet on Friday to prepare their report to the court.

THE Water Committee will meet this evening, when several officers, including a Civil Engineer, will be chosen.

CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Improvements Ordered—Pay Rolls.

A regular meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Breed in the chair.

Ordinances were ordered to be reported to Councils for the opening of Forbes street, from Shady Lane east; for extension and opening of Clay alley, from Webster to Wylie avenues; assessment of damages caused by grading Stanton avenue, Sylvan avenue, Forbes street, Sylvan avenue extension; for opening Jumonville, Devilliers, and Parks streets, and Wyandott Lane; for adjustment of assessment of damages for grading Sylvan avenue, and for assessment of damages caused by grading of Hazlewood avenue.

Mr. Kohne was heard in the matter of the bad condition of Hazlewood avenue, which has given away near the intersection of Frank street, making travel dangerous.

On motion of Mr. Seibert the matter was referred to the committee for the district to examine into the necessity of a sewer from Second avenue to the river. The committee was ordered to visit the locality at 11 A. M. Wednesday next.

The matter of the petition for postponement for letting of the contract for the grading of Iowa street and repeal of the ordinance was laid over until next meeting.

An ordinance providing for a bridge over Watson's hollow, on Sylvan avenue extension, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Petitions for assessment adjustments were read and referred.

Pay rolls were approved as follows:

First district	$177 92
Second district	94 83
Third district	151 45

On motion of Mr. Seibert, a resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioners to economize expenditures as much as possible.

The Board of Viewers were requested to make assessments for building of bridge on Second avenue over Four Mile run.

The claim of Mr. B. Burns for compensation for loss of time grading Sylvan avenue, was referred to the city attorney for an opinion.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tugs Leopard and Little Giant. In admiralty. On motion, process of attachment and monition ordered to issue in each of said cases, returnable on the 16th inst.

L. F. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2. In admiralty. On motion, H. J. Hachmaster was allowed to intervene.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug Athletic. The report of the Commissioner appointed to examine the claims and make distribution of the fund was presented and confirmed absolute, no exceptions having been filed.

Concord Savings Bank, debtor. The hearing upon an application for an injunction was fixed for the 15th inst., and in the meantime S. A. Campbell, *et al.*, is restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Michael J. Bombaugh, bankrupt. On petition duly certified by the Register, an order was made for discharge of bankrupt, estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

Thomas Connelly, bankrupt. Petition for discharge read and filed, and usual order made for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 4th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The jury is out in the case of O'Mally vs. Grubbs, reported yesterday.

In the case of Benjamin Musgrave and Elizabeth Musgrave, his wife, in right of said Elizabeth, an action in ejectment, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for 6¼ cents, damages and costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Union Insurance Co., vs. Tindle; Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Carr and McFarland vs. Doeringer; Walker vs. Fricke; Boschert vs. Hempfield; McCarthy, for use, vs. O'Hara *et al.*; Scott vs. Kenchler; Pollock vs. Meyer; Semple *et al.* vs. Uhm *et al.*; Brown vs. Hubbell.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Maria Dieschinger vs. Pascal Reiden. Feigned issue to determine the ownership of property. Verdict for plaintiff.

T. A. Stewart, administrator of Samuel Smith, vs. Maria Smith, administratrix of Robert Smith. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $27.

Louis Schlager vs. Jacob Morningstar and Wm. M. Keyser. Action in ejectment for a leasehold (one of the Schenley lots) in Allegheny City. On trial before Judge White.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

The case of Whalley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., John Routh, Joseph Irwin and John Wolf, was submitted to the jury. Previous to the charge of the Court, Mr. Hampton made a motion for a non-suit, so far as the railroad company was concerned, as the action of trespass *vi et armis* could not be maintained against a corporation. The motion was allowed, and the case proceeded as to the other parties.

Judge Kirkpatrick charged the jury that an employee not in the family could not ride on a family ticket, unless the ticket was his own. The plaintiff was employed by Mr. Laughlin to deliver a message, and his counsel had held that he would come under the condition of the ticket relative to employees. The question whether or not he was such an employee was left to the jury. As to the right of conductor Routh to put him off the train in case he violated any of the rules of the company, there was no question. He certainly had that right, but it must be without violence. The moment, however, the passenger stepped from the train John Routh's authority ceased. It was in evidence that after the passenger was put off the train John Routh had called to the policeman, "Take that man to the station house, and I will make an information against him." The policeman thereupon took the plaintiff to the station house, and there was not an information made against him until two days afterward. As to the policeman's action, the Court said it was without the shadow of authority and was contray to all law. The Court said that he had no right to comply with the request of John Routh, and that there must be a recovery against him—although the damages may be merely nominal. As to whether John Routh in directing his arrest was guilty of a trespass *vi et armis*, the Court was uncertain. The counsel, Mr. Hampton, had raised the point that the plaintiff had by stating facts of the case, however, the Court affirmed the point of the plaintiff, and charged that the conductor could be brought under the action.

As to the Deputy Mayor, the Court charged that for any magisterial act done by Mr. Irwin in this case, he could not be held responsible in damages, but that he was guilty of an act to the detriment of the plaintiff here, done outside of his magisterial powers, he was responsible. The counsel for the plaintiff asked the Court to charge that if the Deputy Mayor was not present at the time of the arrest, and had no participation in it, he was not liable. This point the Court of course affirmed. It was clearly established that Mr. Irwin was not present at the time of the arrest, and, in fact, knew nothing of it, until he received a telegram from John Routh requesting him to discharge Whalley with a reprimand. The Deputy Mayor then proceeded to the station house and released Whalley on his own recognizance, after a three hours' confinement in a cell. Some time afterward he had a hearing and was fined the costs of the suit.

The Court gave the necessary instructions as to the measure of damages, and the jury retired. They had been out over two hours when the court adjourned.

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Saugenheim vs. Price; Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company; Patterson, for use, vs. Same; Daunty vs. Kelly; Shaw vs. Dallas; Schafer vs. Keyser; Snowden & Kemp vs. Hill; Hamilton Hall Company vs. Holmes; Fisher vs. Pfeifer; Earle vs. Eichen; Fisher vs. Logan; Reedelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Fecke.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

This court was occupied all day in trying the cases against Francis Myford. Defendant keeps a saloon at Sunny Side, near Monongahela City, and there were twelve indictments against him—five for selling liquor to minors, three for selling liquor on Sunday, one for keeping a disorderly house, and three for selling liquor to habitual drunkards. The defendant has been found guilty on three of the indictments for selling to minors and on Sunday, and he is now on trial for keeping a disorderly house.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen L. Ernest; Frank Holland, Jr., vs. Wm. Steinle; Hearn *et al.* vs. Connor; H. R. Bosier *et al*; Cath. Knite; Mary Hughes; Frank Renn; Patrick McKeefrey; James Lacey; Henry Mess *et al*; Frank Hohl; John Andrews; Louis Miller (8); Prarick Stack; Miller & Howard; Geo. Burr; Adam Weber; J. Robinson *et al*; Thomas J. Snyder; Catherine Heilby; James White *et al*; Flora DeHahn

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, supported by Mr. Morrison and the stock company, will this evening produce "Ingomar," and will doubtless attract a large audience. Miss Thompson is a favorite here, and the comparatively small houses she has had this week are no doubt due to the contrary; they only mean that the appetite for "East Lynne" and "Camille" has been measurably satisfied. The star's consummate art, of most pleasing manner and much native and acquired ability. We hope to see her efforts to please rewarded by crowded houses during the rest of the week.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Business at this house continues large. The company includes a considerable number of first-rate performers, and as a consequence the entertainment is always up to the mark. This evening an entire change of programme, introducing many novelties, is announced.

The Gilmore Band Concert.

Gilmore's military band is announced to give a grand concert in Louisville on the 27th inst. Further particulars may be had from the advertisement, printed elsewhere in this paper.

THE PIPE LINE WAR.

Criminal Proceedings Entered—Bench Warrants Issued—Riot and Other Charges Preferred.

The re-opening of the oil pipe line at Power's run, the crossing of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, has already been reported in these columns. Since the last movement of the Conduit Company—against the order of court—nothing has been definitely announced, but many persons seemed to think that the railroad company had "purchased" the opposition, because no efforts were made to dispossess the oil company as on a previous occasion. If what we last evening heard is true, this idea will be dispelled, and further action by the courts in this interesting and important fight will be looked for. Rumor has it that the Railroad Company yesterday instituted proceedings before Alderman Kreuter against a number of the principal parties engaged in the reconnection of the oil pipe at Power's run, and that the matter had been taken before the court and bench warrants were issued by Judge Sterrett. One of the charges is riot, and the report is that others are included. Up to a late hour last night we failed to learn that any arrests had been made, but to-day will, no doubt bring forth interesting developments in the oil pipe war.

Allegheny's Pensioner.

There is an old lady residing in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, who draws annually from the city treasury the sum of $208. Her name is Mary Greingen and the way in which she became a pensioner is this: Something over ten years ago she fell into a ditch in the borough of Manchester (now a part of Allegheny) and broke her leg. The ditch, it seems, had not been properly guarded, and to avoid a suit for damages the Borough Council voted the old lady the sum of $208 per annum. When Allegheny swallowed Manchester she took in old Mrs. Greinger, and pays her pension regularly.

False Alarm.

An alarm of fire in Allegheny last evening, about seven o'clock, called the department to Jacob Stuckrath's tannery, in the Eighth ward. There was no fire, however, the alarm having been turned in by an excited individual upon seeing sparks ascending from the smoke stack.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Sub-Committee on Police Clothing will meet on Saturday.

CARSON street, on the South Side, was flooded with water yesterday by the thaw.

MAYOR McCARTHY was kept busy yesterday swearing in the policemen confirmed by the committee.

SORE throats, inflamed lungs, rheumatism and the blues are the prevalent human ailings every where at present.

CAPTAIN REED requests the attendance of the police force at the Central Station this afternoon, between one and two o'clock.

C. B. PENNIMAN, Esq., formerly editor of the *Gazette*, was in the city yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by many of his old Pittsburgh friends.

FATHER STAUB, a Catholic priest, whose flock was crushed by the falling of the Connellsville road, Monday evening, had the injured member amputated yesterday, at Mercy Hospital.

THE committee of ladies having in charge the arrangements for the Centennial tea party to be held in Library Hall, will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. Jones, Duquesne way on Friday, 12th inst., at two P. M.

"MY RULE," says one of the most successful of the great New York merchants, "is to advertise freely in the papers when business is dull; for when business is brisk it is not necessary." That's sensible.

SLANDER soaks into marshy natures, as water into low and swampy grounds. It is a great pity that the mind of our local Demosthenes cannot be put off to bed with the bride's mother. Miss MARY A. MCKNIGHT, of Allegheny city, and Rev. WM. R. REED, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

DIED:

REES—On Wednesday morning, February 3d, 1875, at 5 o'clock, MARY REES, mother of James Rees, in the eighty-second year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 41 Congress street, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REDMAN—On Tuesday evening, February 2d, 1875, at the residence of M. D. HAYS, Esq., Castle Shannon, ELIZA H., wife of John Redman, aged and the late John Redman, in his seventy-first year.

The funeral will take place from the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, South Side, on FRIDAY, February 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends invited to attend.

MUNHALL—On Wednesday, February 3d, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., of paralysis, HETTIE CUNNINGHAM, wife of Samuel Munhall, aged eighty-eight years.

Notice of funeral in evening and morning papers.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

GIFT CONCERT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, is so full and clear that it brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as the evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of the other medicines which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Have You a Cough?
HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this directing his arrest was guilty of a trespass *vi et armis*, the Court was uncertain. The counsel, Mr. Hampton, had raised the point that the plaintiff had by stating facts of the case, however, the Court affirmed the point of the plaintiff, and charged that the conductor could be brought under the action.

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